

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Public Health and Welfare Section

B U L L E T I N

No. 146

For Period

15 - 31 December

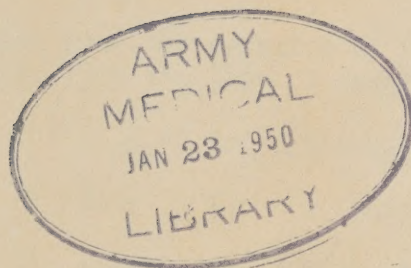
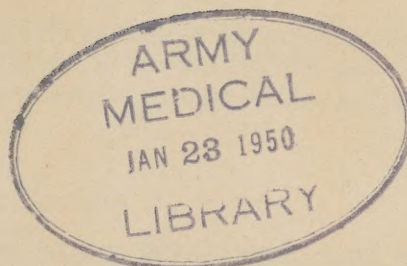
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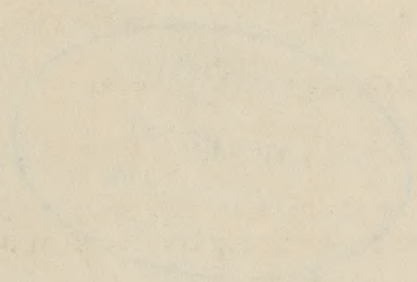
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## SECTION I

## PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Diphtheria Immunization Program

Sufficient toxoid has been produced and assayed to fill about 40% of the annual requirement. Since diphtheria immunization is scheduled twice annually, the balance of this year's inoculations will be performed about six months hence. The Ministry of Welfare has allocated the toxoid now available according to estimated population of the age groups whose immunization is required by law, modified by reported case rates for diphtheria during the past year. Advice to prefectures regarding the priority which they are to follow in preparing lists and administering the toxoid to certain age groups of children has been published in Ei-Hatsu No. 1212 of 6 December 1949, subject "Opening of Preventive Vaccination against Diphtheria", a copy of which is attached to this bulletin (Inclosure No. 1). An attempt is being made to immunize as many as possible of those children who would have otherwise been given toxoid during the past year if toxoid had been available.

Additional toxoid is expected to be available in time for use during the coming program and will be allocated to supplement the initial distribution. If stocks (re-assayed and approved lots of toxoid) on hand are not usable due to improper storage or deterioration, information concerning the matter should immediately be sent by prefectures to the Ministry of Welfare so that consideration may be given when making additional allocations.

Typhus Fever

Errata. Attention is invited to the article entitled, "Typhus Fever and Sanitation of Public Conveyances", which appeared in Bulletin No. 145 for period 1 - 15 December 1949. The last sentence of the first paragraph should read as follows: "The addition of cresolis to the residual spray in a concentration of not less than 2% in final dilution ....."

Publicity. In keeping with the general public health information program it is urged that at this time of the year emphasis be placed on publicity programs relating to the prevention and control of epidemic (louse-borne) typhus and murine (flea-borne) typhus in Japan.

Quarantine

Routine immunization requirements for entry into Japan were revised by SCAP Circular 17 of 30 July 1949, subject, "Foreign Quarantine Regulations for Japan." This circular extended from one year to three years the period of validity for certificates of immunization against smallpox, retained typhoid-paratyphoid validity of twelve months and included the requirement of yellow fever immunizations of persons arriving in Japan from endemic yellow fever areas.

The above circular also gave the duration of validity of various immunizations, when required, as calculated from the date of immunization as follows:

Cholera	7 days	to	6 months
Plague	10 days	to	6 months
Smallpox	14 days	to	3 years
Typhoid-paratyphoid	14 days	to	12 months
Typhus	12 days	to	12 months
Yellow fever	10 days	to	4 years

Special requirements applicable to persons coming from epidemic areas of quarantinable disease have been revised by SCAP Memorandum, File AG 720.4 (29 Nov 49)PH of 29 November 1949, subject "Quarantine Regulations". The only special requirements

A valid certificate of inoculation against cholera of persons entering Japan by air from Calcutta.

A certificate showing successful vaccination against smallpox within 60 days of all persons entering Japan from Batavia.

## Immunization Records

Reference YO-HATSU No. 39 of 12 January 1949, subject "Individual Permanent Record Card". By reference YO-HATSU the adoption of the individual record card was required of all model health centers and advised for all others. However, national funds were available as subsidy only to model health centers, and a temporary record in the form of a ledger continued in use in most health center districts. These were described in YO-HATSU No. 1355 of 15 October 1948, subject: Temporary Records of Immunization for Smallpox, Diphtheria and Typhoid-paratyphoid and in YO-HATSU No. 38 of 13 January 1949, subject, "Temporary Record of Preventive Inoculation Against Tuberculosis".

The Ministry of Welfare has now published Ministry of Welfare Notification No. 255 of 16 November 1949 (Inclosure No. 2) which directs discontinuation of the use of temporary records of immunization effective 31 March 1950, after which date all records of immunization are to be entered on the individual record cards as described in reference YO-HATSU No. 39 and amended by YO-HATSU No. 128 and No. 233.

The form to be used for individual records is a card 6 1/8 x 8 3/4 inches, printed on both sides, as indicated below:

(Front Page) Paper size...A5

# INDIVIDUAL RECORD OF PREVENTIVE INOCULATION

No.	Name of Person
1	John Doe
2	Jane Smith
3	Robert Johnson
4	Mary White
5	James Brown
6	Elizabeth Black
7	William Green
8	Anna White
9	Thomas Black
10	Sarah Green
11	Michael White
12	Linda Black
13	David Green
14	Jessica White
15	Christopher Black
16	Amanda Green
17	Matthew White
18	Olivia Black
19	Benjamin Green
20	Sophia White
21	Lucas Black
22	Isabella Green
23	Henry White
24	Evelyn Black
25	Samuel Green
26	Abigail White
27	Jonathan Black
28	Emily Green
29	Andrew White
30	Grace Black
31	Joshua Green
32	Karen White
33	Kevin Black
34	Nancy Green
35	Robert White
36	Rebecca Black
37	Timothy Green
38	Victoria White
39	Walter Black
40	Xenia Green
41	Yvonne White
42	Zachary Black
43	Adrian Green
44	Bella White
45	Carl Black
46	Diana Green
47	Eugene White
48	Fiona Black
49	Gordon Green
50	Helen White
51	Ian Black
52	Jane Green
53	Kyle White
54	Laura Black
55	Mark Green
56	Nicole White
57	Oscar Black
58	Pamela Green
59	Quinn White
60	Rachel Black
61	Samuel Green
62	Tina White
63	Umar Black
64	Vivian Green
65	Walter White
66	Xavier Black
67	Yvonne Green
68	Zoe White
69	Adam Black
70	Beth Green
71	Charlie White
72	Diana Black
73	Ethan Green
74	Fiona White
75	Gavin Black
76	Hannah Green
77	Ian White
78	Jane Black
79	Kyle Green
80	Laura White
81	Mark Black
82	Nicole Green
83	Oscar White
84	Pamela Black
85	Quinn Green
86	Rachel White
87	Samuel Black
88	Tina Green
89	Umar White
90	Vivian Black
91	Walter Green
92	Xavier White
93	Yvonne Black
94	Zoe Green
95	Adam White
96	Beth Black
97	Charlie Green
98	Diana White
99	Ethan Black
100	Fiona Green

Residence

Health Center

Date of Birth Year Month Day Sex

City, Town, Village

Relationship to

Head of the Household    the Household-head

Date of Card   Year   Month   Day

[illegible]

## Death

Change of  
Residence

## Others

Name of Vacc.	Date of Inocul.	Amt. Seal	Remarks

## Note:

- (1) Each separate injection of the initial series as well as of later inoculation will be recorded in the proper column.
- (2) In recording "Reaction" of tuberculin test, enter the long and the short diameters of redness in millimeter on either side of (X) (in case of redness, its outer diameter). Indicate double redness "D", induration "I", vesicles "V" and necrosis "N" by initial within the parenthesis.
- (3) In recording "reading" of tuberculin test get the average of the two diameters of redness and indicate (-) if less than 4mm, ( $\pm$ ) if 5 to 9mm, (+) if larger than 10mm, (++) if induration is present, (+++) if induration is accompanied by double redness or vesicles, necrosis etc.
- (4) Method of BCG inoculation will be shown "Intradermic" or "scarification".
- (5) The following information should be recorded under "remarks";
  - a. Severe reaction; b. Name of disease, date of onset, severity recovery or other results; c. In case of T.B., patient, name and relationship of any other member of the family or household who is a T.B. patient, date of onset.

Training Courses at the Institute of Public Health

Sanitary Engineers. Because of a scarcity of candidates for training, the three month course for sanitary engineers scheduled to begin on 9 January at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo has been postponed until 3 April. A questionnaire sent to prefectural health departments indicated only 7 students available to take the course if it was held in January. It is hoped that a larger number of candidates will be ready for training by April.

Medical Health Officers. Medical Health Officers attending the next three-month course beginning 9 January will be housed in new dormitory rooms recently completed on the fifth floor of the Institute of Public Health building. Meals will be served in a dining room located in the basement. Thus living arrangements for medical officers while in Tokyo will be much more comfortable and convenient than they have been in the past.

## SECTION II

## NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Public Health Nursing Schools

Ihatsu No. 1031, dated 27 December was sent to prefectural governors by the Medical Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare. This notification outlines the plans for the establishment of the one year public health nursing schools in accordance with Public Health Nurse, Midwife and Nurse Law No. 203, July 1948. As previously recognized at the regional nurses conference (October 1948) only a few public health nursing schools will be needed in the immediate future. Ihatsu No. 1030 outlines the necessary qualifications for instructors of these schools.

Institute for Health Insurance Nurses

From the budget of the National Health Insurance Section of the Insurance Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare funds will be allotted to each prefecture (except

Kochi) for a 5-day Institute for Health Insurance Nurses to be held between February - April 1950. The nine health insurance nurses of Kochi will be included in the Ehime program. This institute has been jointly planned by the Nursing Section of the Ministry of Welfare and the Educational Committee of the Public Health Section of the Nurses Association. Nursing procedures for public health nurses are to be taught. Teaching materials are being prepared by the Educational Committee of the Public Health Section of the Nurses Association and will be sent to the chairman of Public Health Sections of the Prefectural Nursing Associations.

Detailed plans regarding the institute were sent by the above mentioned Educational Committee to the Chairman of the Public Health Section of the Nurses Association on 16 December 1949.

#### Educational Materials

Educational materials in the form of models, dolls, and instruments to be used in teaching programs in nursing schools may be obtained from the following sources:

Yamakoshi Seisakiyo  
1, 3-chome, Okachi-machi, Taito-ku  
Tokyo

Hisakata Shoten  
17, 1-chome, Kuramae, Asakusa, Taito-ku  
Tokyo-to

Takizawa Seisaku-jo  
9, 2-chome, Yumi-cho, Kunkyo-ku  
Tokyo-to

National Okiya Sanatorium  
Ojiya-kyoku-nai  
Niigata-ken

Shimaza Seisakujo  
18, Kuwabara-cho, Nishi-no-kyo, Chukyo-ku  
Kyoto-shi

A new book "Safer Ways in Nursing to Protect Against Tuberculosis", has just been translated and published. This book may be obtained from the Medical Friend Company, 40 Momozano-cho, Nakano-ku, Tokyo-to, for the sum of 75 yen and postage. This book was originally prepared by the Joint Tuberculosis Advisory Service of the National League of Nursing Education, the National Organization for Public Health Nursing and the National Tuberculosis Association.

### SECTION III

#### VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

##### Animal Hygiene Experiment Stations

A comprehensive semi-annual report for period 1 April - 30 November 1949, on the experiments being performed at the National Annual Hygiene Experiment Stations has been submitted. It is believed that the current programs are being pursued with more vigor and practical objectiveness than heretofore. Major programs being continued include studies on Japanese Equine Encephalitis, Equine Infectious Anemia (improvement of diagnostic methods), abortion diseases of equines and bovines, and the treatment of lumbar paralysis of sheep and goats.

The recent importation of the Weybridge strain of hog cholera virus and the Mukteswar strain and Newcastle disease virus has revived the hope of making successful vaccines against these diseases. Beginning 1 January 1950, a series of experiments will be conducted to determine its adaptability in Japanese swine and poultry.

##### Bovine Influenza

Final surveys by Prefectural Veterinarians discloses that approximately 145,622 cattle were attacked by Bovine Influenza during the period August to November 1949.

Deaths totaling 551 were reported, and were a result of secondary bacterial invasion of pasteurella organisms. A specific virus has been isolated and is undergoing serial passages in mice. Research is continuing and findings will be compiled and published. Past history discloses that Bovine Influenza has been present in Japan, but due to its mild nature, it was never included in the list of reported diseases as required by law. Necessary steps are now being taken.

#### Monthly Food Sanitation Report

The Food Sanitation Section, Ministry of Welfare, submitted the following report on the sanitary inspections as conducted by prefectural food inspectors in those establishments processing, handling and selling food and beverages during the month of October.

a. Number of establishments registered - - - - -	841,858
Number of establishments inspected - - - - -	277,428
Number of establishments completing improvements - - - - -	128,262
Number of administration punishments - - - - -	147
Number of cases to be tried under civil law - - - - -	3
Number of establishments to be improved - - - - -	22,648
Number of samples collected for analysis - - - - -	4,423
Number of establishments requesting food analysis - - - - -	1,296

b. During the month of October, a total of 90 outbreaks of food poisoning involving 681 people occurred with 34 deaths recorded.

c. Number of food inspectors now total 1,433.

#### Monthly Milk Inspection Report

Prefectural veterinarians conducted the following sanitary inspections of dairy farms and milk plants during the month of October.

##### Special Milk

Number of farms inspected - - - - -	6
Samples examined - - - - -	19
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc) - - - - -	2
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent) - - - - -	0
Number of plant inspections - - - - -	19
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc) - - - - -	2
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent) - - - - -	0

##### Ordinary Milk

Number of farms inspected - - - - -	13,648
Samples examined - - - - -	15,448
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc) - - - - -	1,061
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent) - - - - -	978
Number of plant inspections - - - - -	3,920
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc) - - - - -	429
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent) - - - - -	343

##### Goat Milk

Number of farms inspected - - - - -	42
Samples examined - - - - -	54
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc) - - - - -	8
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent) - - - - -	3

### Milk Produced on Dairy Farms in October

<u>Type of Milk</u>	<u>No. of Farms</u>	<u>No. of Cows &amp; Goats</u>	<u>Amount Produced</u>
Special	6	132	27,865 Lit.
Ordinary	61,526	114,846	24,253,570 Lit.
Goat	7,140	9,719	211,730 Lit.

### Quantity of Milk Bottled in Milk Plants in October

<u>Type of Milk</u>	<u>No. of plants</u>	<u>Raw Milk</u>	<u>Pasteurized</u>	<u>Sterilized</u>
Special	6	13,716 Lit	11,762 Lit	
Ordinary	2,749		3,614,137.	5,153,408 Lit
<u>Total</u>	<u>2,755</u>	<u>13,716 Lit</u>	<u>3,625,899</u>	<u>5,153,408</u>

### Milk Products Produced in October

Powdered whole milk - - - - -	200,157 kgs
Powdered whole milk modified - 15% sugar added - - - - -	771,599
Powdered whole milk modified - 35% sugar added - - - - -	30,704
Sweetened condensed milk - - - - -	1,054,224
Butter - - - - -	199,609
Cheese - - - - -	18,263

### Monthly Seafood Inspection Report

Prefectural veterinary seafood inspectors conducted sanitary inspections on the following seafood establishments during the month of October.

#### a. Wholesale Seafood Markets

Number of establishments - - - - -	1,464
Number of establishments inspected - - - - -	1,018
Condition - Good - - - - -	156
Fair - - - - -	701
Poor - - - - -	161
Total number of inspections - - - - -	2,633
Amount of seafood examined - - - - -	41,907,557 kgs
Amount of seafood condemned - - - - -	1,261,664 kgs
Cause for condemnation - Putrefaction	
Disposition - Fertilizer	

#### b. Seafood Processing Plants

Number of establishments - - - - -	10,857
Number of establishments inspected - - - - -	3,444
Condition - Good - - - - -	695
Fair - - - - -	2,024
Poor - - - - -	725
Total number of inspections - - - - -	8,308
Amount of seafood products examined - - - - -	2,202,809 kgs
Amount of seafood products condemned - - - - -	560 kgs
Cause for condemnation - Putrefaction	
Disposition - Fertilizer	

#### c. Seafood Retail Shops

Number of establishments - - - - -	53,981
Number of establishments inspected - - - - -	20,398
Condition - Good - - - - -	3,517
Fair - - - - -	12,039
Poor - - - - -	4,842
Total number of inspections - - - - -	22,545
Amount of seafood examined - - - - -	1,943,031 kgs
Amount of seafood condemned - - - - -	8,861 kgs

Cause for condemnation - Putrefaction  
Disposition - Fertilizer

Source: Ministry of Welfare

### Monthly Animal Disease Report

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, submitted the following report on those animal diseases occurring during the month of November.

<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Blackleg	2
Swine erysipelas	234
Swine cholera	26
Texas Fever	2
Strangles	56
Equine infectious enemia	246
Brucellosis	17
Trichomonas	66
Equine infectious abortion	1
Pullorum disease (fowl)	18,587
Tuberculosis	73
Equine encephalomyelitis	4

### Monthly Meat Inspection Report

Prefectural veterinary meat inspectors conducted ante and post-mortem inspection on the following number of livestock slaughtered during the month of October.

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	20,860	1,389	5,700
Body wt. (kg)	7,532,724	139,051	1,648,371
Dressed wt. (kg)	3,814,207	66,492	759,131
Condemned ante-mortem	1	0	3
Condemned post-mortem			
Total	16	2	17
Partial	316	20	223
Viscera	4,255	81	775
	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Goats</u>
Number slaughtered	59,048	16	559
Body wt. (kgs)	4,874,056	615	11,256
Dressed wt. (kgs)	2,971,825	295	5,353
Condemned ante-mortem	2	0	0
Condemned post-mortem			
Total	13	0	0
Partial	288	0	3
Viscera	4,637	3	7

Prefectural veterinary meat inspectors conducted sanitary inspections on the following establishments during the month of October.

### Meat Processing Establishments

Number of establishments	290
Number of establishments inspected	234
Condition - Good	62
Fair	151
Poor	21
Total number of inspections	460
Amount of meat and meat food products examined	77,632 kgs
Amount of meat and meat food products condemned	938 kgs

### Meat Detail Shops

Number of establishments - - - - -	15,383
Number of establishments inspected - - - - -	8,825
Condition - Good - - - - -	3,085
Fair - - - - -	4,785
Poor - - - - -	955
Total number of inspections - - - - -	10,558
Amount of meat and meat-food products examined - - - - -	495,600 kgs
Amount of meat and meat-food products condemned - - - - -	119 kgs
Cause for condemnation - Putrefaction	
Disposition - Fertilizer	

Source: Ministry of Welfare

### SECTION IV

### SUPPLY DIVISION

### Amendment to Enforcement Regulation of Pharmaceutical Affairs Law

Ministry of Welfare Ordinance No. 40, published in the Official Gazette 15 December, amends parts of the Ministry of Welfare Ordinance No. 37, 1948, which is the Enforcement Regulation of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law, Law No. 197, 1948. The purpose of these amendments is:

1. To bring the Enforcement Regulation in line with Article 17 of the Law Revising Parts of Local Finance Law, Law No. 168 (31 May 1949). This article amends the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law, in conformity with extension of local autonomy, to allow prefectures to set and collect fees for licensing of pharmacies and sellers of drugs, rather than the Minister of Welfare who previously did so.

2. To add to the lists of poisons and powerful drugs, Appendix No. 1, certain drugs and their preparations newly licensed for manufacture in Japan. This action is taken upon the recommendation of the Japanese Pharmacopoeia Committee.

Drugs added to Appendix No. 1 are:

Carbamylcholine chloride

Sodium p-hydroxy m-nitrohydroxymercuribenzene

Sodium p-hydroxymercuri m-dinitro O-hydroxytoluene

Sodium m-hydroxymercuri o-toluylic acid

p-Carbaminophenylarsonic acid

Molecular compounds of diallyl-barbituric acid and aminopyrine

Procaine penicillin

### Removal of Control from Designated Ration Goods

Ministry of Welfare Notification No. 266, published in the Official Gazette 16 December, deletes 15 items of drugs and 3 items of infant foods from those designated for ration distribution by Ministry of Welfare Notification No. 70, 1947, as follows:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Reason for Removal from Control</u>
<u>Medicines</u>	
Liquid phenol	Production in excess of sales
Ephedrine hydrochloride (including racemic)	" " " " "
Evipan (including Evipan soda)	" " " " "
Emetine hydrochloride	No production. Substitutes are used: Sulfa drugs, etc.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Reason for Removal from Control</u>
<u>Medicines</u>	
Pilocarpin hydrochloride	Production in excess of sales
Procaine hydrochloride	" " " " "
Phenol	" " " " "
Nupercaine	" " " " "
Barbital	" " " " "
Dextrose	" " " " "
Bromdiethylacetylurea (Carbromal)	No production. Substitutes are used: evipan soda, phenobrabital, bromvalerylurea
Hexylresorcinol pills	Production in excess of sales
Phenol disinfectant	" " " " "
Powdered extract of nux vomica	" " " " "
Magnesium oxide	" " " " "
<u>Foods</u>	
Dextrin maltose	" " " " "
Malt soup extract	" " " " "
Rice powder for babies	" " " " "

With the publication of Notification No. 266, hexylresorcinol capsules have been removed from distribution control. It is expected that such release of control will stimulate the sale of this valuable anthelmintic drug. The Ministry of Welfare is planning a wide program of public information, based on results of clinical tests now in progress, to acquaint the general public and the professions with the worth of hexylresorcinol in the fight against intestinal parasites.

#### Sulfadiazine Production

Production of sulfadiazine during October and November totaled 1,436 kg., which amounts to 11 times the total production for CY 1948. This greatly increased production is explained by the receipt of 4.8 metric tons of pyridine scheduled under GARIOA FY 1949. A second shipment of 5.2 metric tons of pyridine will arrive in Yokohama this month.

#### Buffered Penicillin Tablets

The Ministry of Welfare announced 457,046 buffered penicillin tablets of 100,000 Oxford units each, were produced in Japan during November. Six manufacturers are producing the tablets which will retail for ¥120 each. Total penicillin production for the period reached the all-time high figure of 236.1 billion units.

#### Precious Metals for Medical and Dental Use

To maintain a minimum standard of health, and for use in the production of medicines and dental materials, the Japanese Government will release precious metals for the first quarter, CY 1950, in the following amounts: Gold - 311,330 grams, Silver - 273,435 grams, Platinum - 569 grams, Palladium - 1,395 grams and Silver foil - 30,600 grams.

#### Hexylresorcinol Production

Ten hexylresorcinol manufacturers produced 1,461 kg of hexylresorcinol crystals and 901,392 grams (adult dosage) of hexylresorcinol capsules in November. All passed assay, 2,426,114 grams of hexylresorcinol (capsules) are stockpiled in manufacturers' warehouses.

#### Biologics Assay

During the period 6 December to 21 December the following biologics have been assayed and found to meet minimum standards:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
BCG Vaccine (dried)	Kekkaku Yobokai	42 C	38,900 doses
		42 D	46,000
		42 E	32,900

<u>Item</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
BCG Vaccine (dried)	Kekkaku Yobokai	56 A	46,100 doses
		56 B	52,100
		56 C	50,100
		56 D	49,600
		56 E	45,000
		57 B	50,300
		57 C	46,700
		57 D	44,500
		58 A	52,000
		58 B	56,500
		58 C	51,100
		58 D	44,000
		58 E	47,000
BCG Diluent	Kekkaku Yobokai	25	112,500
		26	864,000
		40	84,200
		41	76,200
		43	78,400
Cholera Vaccine	Chiba Kessei Seizosho	16	37,600 cc
		18	37,300
Diphtheria Antitoxin	Takeda Yakuhin Kogyo K.K.	34	8,937 cc
Smallpox Vaccine	Handai Biseibutsubyo Kenkyukai	93	173,550 doses
		96	242,800
		97	250,200
		98	179,700
		99	207,900
		100	196,400
		101	246,900
	Hokkaido Seiyaku K.K.	99	209,600
		120	468,000
		121	447,700
		124	450,000
		130	395,100
		138	441,200
		151	169,920
		152	155,000
		164	135,000
		166	150,000
	Kagaku Oyobi Kesseiryoho Kenkyusho	167	160,000
		168	145,000
		185	204,800
		186	195,200
		189	159,000
		190	172,400
		191	165,400
		192	172,800
		196	176,400
	Kitasato Kenkyusho	76	128,750
		83	185,800
		84	178,350
		85	194,500
		86	179,000
	Toshiba Seibutsurikagaku	79	101,500
		95	99,000
		97	283,000
Tetanus Antitoxin	Chiba Kessei Seizosho	25	9,640 cc
	Kagaku Oyobi Kesseiryoho Kenkyusho	7	9,780

<u>Item</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Typhoid & Paratyphoid Vaccine	Chiba Kessei Seizosho	104	37,200 cc
		105	37,250
		109	35,800
		126	36,400
	Kagaku Oyobi Kesseiryoho Kenkyusho	105	18,000
		106	17,100
	Nitto Yakuhim K.K.	74	42,350
		76	38,100
		77	37,800
		78	22,250
	Takeda Yakuhinkogyo K.K.	80	17,850
		83	17,300
		85	17,600
		86	17,150
		87	17,650
		88	17,300
		89	18,000
		95	18,450
		96	18,700
		98	18,300
		100	18,050
		103	17,950
		104	18,050
		106	17,500
		107	17,100
Typhus Vaccine	Kitasato Kenkyusho	101	104,120 cc
Tuberculin	Kekkaku Yobakai	31	30,312
		51	29,030
		53	27,280
		54	27,230
		26	28,610
		32	23,870
	Kitasato Kenkyusho	12	19,400

During the period 29 August to 22 November, the following lots of Diphtheria Toxoid have been assayed and found to meet minimum standards:

<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Chiba Kessei Seizosho	2	19,760 cc
	6	19,700
	24	19,760
	28	19,760
	29	19,760
	30	19,760
	31	19,760
	32	19,760
	33	19,760
	35	19,760
Hokkaido Seiyaku K.K.	68	7,180
	77	7,540
	104	16,520
	115	18,900
Kitasato Kenkyusho	166	19,760
	173	19,600
	177	19,600

<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Kitasato Kenkyusho	178	19,600 cc
	179	19,600
	181	19,560
	182	19,600
	183	19,600
	184	19,560
	186	19,600
	192	19,600
	194	19,600
	196	19,560
	200	19,760
	202	19,760
	203	19,600
	205	19,600
	207	19,600
	208	19,760
	214	19,760
	215	19,760
	218	19,400
	219	19,760
	220	19,760
	221	19,560
	222	19,760
	230	19,560
	231	19,760
	232	19,560
	233	19,760
	234	19,760
	235	19,560
	237	19,760
	238	19,760
Nippon Saikin Seiyaku K.K.	2	7,420
	3	7,580
	4	18,360
	5	9,120
Rikagaku Inst.	56	18,560
	62	18,360
	72	18,560
Toshiba Seibutsurikagaku Kenkyusho	60	18,160
	63	18,560
Yashima Kagaku K.K.	15	38,220
	16	56,360
	17	37,860
	18	56,060
	21	39,320
	24	58,420
	29	99,420
	30	99,440
	32	39,240
	34	39,480
	38	18,780
	39	18,820
	40	18,600
	41	17,980
	42	18,680
	43	19,600
	44	18,660

The lots of Diphtheria Toxoid (listed below) which are in storage at prefectures indicated, have been reassayed and found to meet minimum standards. Use of these lots should be made only when storage conditions have been proper. Reference is made to letter to all commands, (File AG 444.2)PH dated 6 December 1949, subject: "Release

of Japanese Produced Diphtheria Toxoid for Human Use". Paragraphs 3 and 5 of subject letter follow:

"3. At the present time, 113 lots of diphtheria toxoid are ready for release for use. Of these, 45 lots were under the control of the various prefectural health departments throughout Japan at the time its use was suspended in December 1948. During the past year these lots have been in storage within the various prefectures wherever they were located. Conditions of proper storage should have been 0-5°C, refrigerator temperature. Inspections and reports indicate that some of this material has not been stored properly. However, it has not been possible to determine accurately which lots, or portions of lots, have and which have not been stored properly. The material which has not been stored properly is unsuitable for use and should not be used even though it may be included in the lots released.

"5. Prior to release and distribution of diphtheria toxoid on or about 15 December 1949, the Ministry of Welfare will notify the Chief of each Prefectural Health Department of the material to be released and that reassayed material which has not been properly stored is not to be used. It will then be his responsibility to see that such material is not used and that it is destroyed."

<u>Manufacture</u>	<u>Prefecture Where Stored</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Total for Prefecture</u>
Kitasato Inst.	Akita	27	500	9,380
		38	1,740	
		50	3,600	
		71	2,560	
		83	<u>980</u>	
Kitasato Inst.	Tochigi	27	1,800	7,440
		38	1,040	
		71	2,560	
		89	1,540	
		90	80	
		125	400	
		135	<u>20</u>	
Kitasato Inst.	Saitama	57	1,020	57,280
		90	1,220	
		103	1,500	
		112	660	
		125	3,500	
		127	2,060	
		147	4,360	
		149	4,220	
		150	1,500	
		151	1,040	
		152	6,580	
Yashima Kagaku		5	4,000	
		8	7,500	
		14	<u>18,120</u>	
Kitasato Inst.	Shizuoka	124	1,140	27,370
		125	3,180	
		127	820	
		135	150	
		142	2,160	
		147	280	
		149	3,360	
		150	1,540	
		151	520	
		152	960	
Yashima Kagaku		5	1,020	
		8	11,760	
		14	<u>480</u>	
Kitasato Inst.	Toyama	83	740	
		127	2,540	

<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Prefecture Where Stored</u>	<u>Lot NO.</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Total for Prefecture</u>
Kitasato Inst.	Toyama	147	1,520	
		149	580	
		150	260	
		151	2,740	
Yashima Kagaku		14	260	
				8,640
Kitasato Inst.	Ibaraki	89	360	
		112	220	
		125	60	
				640
Kitasato Inst.	Tottori	112	60	
				60
Kitasato Inst.	Aichi	83	980	
		150	200	
		151	1,600	
		513	17,240	
				20,020
Chiba Kessei	Chiba	11	18,260	
		12	2,000	
		14	17,380	
		18	19,700	
		20	22,680	
		21	17,700	
		22	20,620	
		23	14,760	
		25	20,560	
		26	19,260	
		27	19,760	
				192,680
Kitasato	Tokyo	124	3,620	
		125	3,040	
				6,660
Kitasato Inst.	Ishikawa	150	20	
				20
Kitasato Inst.	Kanagawa	147	520	
				520
Kitasato	Fukushima	124	680	
		127	140	
		135	540	
		142	1,200	
				2,560
Kitasato Inst.	Nagano	124	20	
		125	20	
		125	20	
Chiba Kessei		18	40	
		21	80	
Chiba Kessei		25	600	
		26	150	
		142	1,000	
				1,930
Beppu Chiryo	Oita	1	3,600	
		2	1,580	
		3	2,080	
				7,260
Hokkaido Seiyaku	Hokkaido	86	18,700	
		87	8,550	
		88	25,750	
				53,000
Takeda	Yamaguchi	75	14,740	
		99	97,820	
				112,560
Takeda	Kagawa	75	18,000	
				18,000

<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Prefecture Where Stored</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Total for Prefecture</u>
Takeda	Osaka	513	380	380
Toshiba	Niigata	39	12,020	
Kitasato Inst.		31	15,360	27,380
Kashima Kagaku	Gumma	5	4,020	
Kitasato Inst.		83	1,980	6,000
Kitasato Inst.	Ehime	38	100	100

#### SECTION V

#### NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

##### Enforcement

Conclusive evidence has been obtained that heroin being supplies to the illicit traffic in Japan is originating from the Asiatic Continent. Seven hundred eighty-two grams were seized during an attempt to smuggle the heroin into Niigata. On another occasion one pound of heroin was seized among contraband goods destined for Kobe. The smuggling of narcotics into Japan is significant in that it demonstrates the underworld must rely on sources outside Japan.

The seizure of 70 grams of heroin in Yokohama led to the seizure of 260 grams in Osaka as the source of supply. The Osaka case resulted in the arrest of a well-known narcotic peddler who was free on bail pending trial at the time of his arrest.

Ten persons were arrested in Gumma Prefecture as the result of a seizure of 510 grams of cocaine in a hotel in Takasaki City. Additional amounts of heroin, morphine and other narcotics were seized in the home of the leader of the racketeers. Investigation of the source of the narcotics is continuing.

Eight Japanese in Yokohama were arrested and charged with illegal possession and sale of narcotics which are believed to have been obtained by the burglary of a hospital in the same city.

#### SECTION VI

#### WELFARE DIVISION

##### Community Chest Central Committee

As of 21 December, 92.3% of the total goal of ¥1,221,717,000 had been collected, or ¥1,129,891,122.57. Sixteen prefectures as of that date have made 100% or more of their quota, the highest being Aichi with a total of ¥66,192,028.18, or 110.3%.

##### Consumers' Livelihood Cooperative Association in Japan

At present there are 720 Consumer Cooperative Associations in Japan and seven Consumer Cooperative Federations (84 Cooperative Association members).

Total amount invested is ¥123,990,450 in 2,173,725 investment units.

##### Red Cross

The main building of the newly constructed Red Cross Hospital at Musashino City (Tokyo-to) was formerly dedicated and opened for business on 1 December. Construction was financed by the JRC Tokyo Chapter and JRC National Headquarters.

The JRC has received in the United States a gift of \$15,052.01 from the liquidation committee of the Tule Lake Cooperative Enterprises. This donation will be held in account by the ARC in Washington, P. C., to meet dollar obligations of the JRC, primarily in financing travel and incidental expenses of Red Cross Study-visitors to

the United States.

Public Assistance Statistical Report - October

The Ministry of Welfare has submitted the attached figures for the month of October. Figures for September 1949 and for October 1948 are shown for purpose of comparison.

	<u>Oct. 1949</u>	<u>Sept. 1949</u>	<u>Oct. 1948</u>
Persons - institutional	133,551	132,683	143,806
Persons - non-institutional	<u>1,563,633</u>	<u>1,857,864</u>	<u>1,720,106</u>
Totals	1,697,184	1,990,547	1,863,912
Assistance - Cash	897,392,826	892,053,116	565,029,472
Assistance - Kind	<u>13,379,457</u>	<u>64,118,727</u>	<u>25,126,018</u>
Total	¥ 910,772,283	¥956,171,843	¥590,155,490

Public Assistance Statistical Report by Prefectures

Attached to this Bulletin as Inclosure No. 3 is a copy of the prefecture public assistance totals. The Ministry of Welfare gives two reasons for decreases in the number of recipients. First, a decrease in disaster relief, and, secondly, decreases in 29 prefectures as a result of annual recertification of public assistance cases.

SECTION VII

SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Inclosure No. 4 summarizes in tabular form the current financial provisions governing the several social insurance programs effective in Japan. The financing of these programs is briefly stated under three headings: (1) the basis and (with reference to National Health Insurance and Unemployment Insurance) method of assessing contributions, (2) their rate and appointment, and (3) the nature and extent of subsidization from general government revenues.

It is hoped that this summary will be helpful as a reference for orientation and surveillance purposes.

*Crawford F. Sams*

CRAWFORD F. SAMS  
Brigadier General, Medical Corps  
Chief

7 Incls:

1. Opening of Preventive Vaccination Against Diphtheria.
2. Ministry of Welfare Notification No. 255.
3. Public Assistance Report - October 1949.
4. Financial Provisions Governing the Several Social Insurance Programs Effective in Japan.
5. Monthly Summary of Vital Statistics in Japan - October 1949.
6. Digest of Weekly Report of Communicable Diseases in Japan, Week Ending 10 December 1949.
7. Digest of Weekly Report of Communicable Diseases in Japan, Week Ending 17 December 1949.

6 December 1949

TO : Governor of Prefecture

FROM : Director, Public Sanitation Bureau

SUBJECT: Opening of Preventive Vaccination against Diphtheria

In accordance with the accident of preventive vaccination against diphtheria in Kyoto and Shimane last year, reassay of vaccine designated by Vice-Minister's Instruction, Hatsu-Yo, No. 104, 24 December in the same year has forced temporary suspension of the execution of any kind of preventive vaccination. It is quite regrettable that investigation of biological laboratories, reassay of vaccine and other actions taken have needed unexpected long period of time until release of suspension of vaccination, and these situations have caused big trouble for communicable disease control.

Herein with release of suspension of the use of diphtheria toxoid, vaccination against diphtheria should be executed in the following procedures and thus it will mean reopening of the execution of every kind of vaccination performed previously.

At the reopening of the performance of preventive vaccination in general, special consideration pointing to the following should be made for the prevention of further occurrence of such accident, and above mentioned action taken by this ministry since the Kyoto accident as well as the safety of preventive vaccination should be notified to the people, and instruction and education should be made to the executing authorities of preventive vaccination through lecture meeting and other measures.

1. Preventive vaccination against diphtheria should be performed for all the children to be given ordinary vaccination since the suspension of the execution of preventive vaccination in accordance with the Instruction, Hatsu-Yo, No. 104, 24 December 1948, and for the children who were to be given primary vaccination, if it has remained uncompleted after finishing only one or two injections out of three injections of the initial series of immunization according to the above mentioned suspension, remaining injections for such children should be completed successively.

2. Vaccination against diphtheria should be executed in the following order for the time being according to amount of toxoid available:

(1) Vaccination remained uncompleted of a series of initial immunization suspended by Vice-Minister's Instruction, Hatsu-Yo, No. 104, 24 December 1948 should be completed primarily of all.

(2) Initial immunization should be made in the following order:

- a. Children born during period from 1 July 1948 to 31 December 1948.
- b. Children born during period from 1 January 1948 to 30 June 1948.
- c. Infants born during period from 1 January 1949 to 30 June 1949.
- d. Infants born during period from 1 July 1949 to 31 December 1949.
- e. Children born during period from 1 July 1947 to 31 December 1947.
- f. Infants born during period from 1 January 1950 to 30 June 1950.

If amount of toxoid available is too short to complete the immunization program at the same time for all the groups specified by above mentioned item, each prefecture will arrange the priority of execution in accordance with the density of population, incidence of the disease and traffic situation etc.

(3) The execution of booster immunization program will be instructed later considering a progress of the initial immunization program.

3. Toxoid available.

(1) Estimated amount of toxoid available at present is as follows:

Amount passing assay newly.....1,600 liter

Amount passing reassay.....550 "

Amount in storage of manufacturers  
and sale agent.....300 "

Amount in storage of prefectures.....250 "

(2) The first distribution program of diphtheria toxoid is shown as annexed, but toxoid passing assay in storage of prefecture is not included. The details will be instructed by Chief, Biological Section.

Toxoid stored in prefecture should not be used unless it has been kept in proper condition of storage; prefecture should be responsible for the use of toxoid upon making it certain that toxoid stored by prefecture has been kept in temperature between 2°C and 5°C all the time and does not show anything changed.

(3) After March 1950 a certain amount of toxoid is expected to pass assay every month and to be made available, and such toxoid will be distributed without delay.

Ministry of Welfare Notification No. 255

16 November 1949

HAYASHI, Joji  
Ministry of Welfare

In accordance with the provisions of Art. 10 par. 2 of the Enforcement Regulation of Preventive Vaccination Law, the form of record of preventive inoculation shall be amended as follows, and the Ministry of Welfare Notification No. 97 of November 1948 (the forms of records on vaccinations against smallpox, diphtheria, typhoid fever and paratyphoid) shall be abolished on March 31, 1950.

Inclosure No. 2

100-1118

100-1118

100-1118

PREFECTURE REPORT  
Public Assistance October 1949

Prefecture	Institutional	PERSONS		RELIEF EXPENSES		
		Non-institutional	Total Persons	In Kind	Cash	Total Expenses
Hokkaido	13,087	49,303	62,390	79,592	35,348,374	35,427,966
Aomori	1,422	24,504	25,926	4,800	15,357,539	15,362,339
Iwate	1,107	31,674	32,781	4,208	17,081,266	17,085,474
Miyagi	1,451	41,997	43,448	-	17,997,616	17,997,616
Akita	721	36,900	37,621	-	23,453,926	23,453,926
Yamagata	1,004	25,437	26,441	29,196	12,860,600	12,889,796
Fukushima	717	48,287	49,004	36,279	22,634,715	22,670,994
Ibaraki	1,256	35,131	36,387	-	14,065,570	14,065,570
Tochigi	1,101	22,580	23,681	2,070	11,101,825	11,103,895
Gumma	3,597	32,436	36,033	2,541	16,363,895	16,366,436
Saitama	1,474	39,543	41,017	-	19,643,988	19,643,988
Chiba	2,308	32,030	34,338	75,000	12,506,062	12,581,062
Tokyo	20,108	106,081	126,189	244,491	86,666,243	86,910,734
Kanagawa	5,292	41,076	46,368	-	31,329,177	31,329,177
Niigata	10,182	52,183	62,365	31,070	25,794,051	25,825,121
Toyama	1,615	25,139	26,754	-	14,164,153	14,164,153
Ishikawa	1,683	22,330	24,013	7,440	11,879,699	11,887,139
Fukui	674	16,214	16,888	-	8,924,335	8,924,335
Yamanashi	478	19,130	19,608	-	8,005,619	8,005,619
Nagano	4,310	48,384	52,694	2,668,833	26,753,663	29,422,496
Gifu	1,122	29,354	30,476	-	14,613,300	14,613,300
Shizuoka	2,527	42,710	45,237	2,125,624	22,203,391	24,329,015
Aichi	7,677	55,689	63,366	-	35,877,984	35,877,984
Mie	1,500	35,025	36,525	-	19,590,156	19,590,156
Shiga	351	22,765	23,116	-	11,463,649	11,463,649
Kyoto	4,964	40,742	45,706	7,158,555	29,330,754	36,489,309
Osaka	8,956	47,153	56,109	179,249	38,174,930	38,354,179
Hyogo	5,152	65,537	70,689	-	40,753,089	40,753,089
Nara	735	18,331	19,066	-	10,565,714	10,565,714
Wakayama	402	24,634	25,036	-	11,515,545	11,515,545
Tottori	1,085	15,792	16,877	-	8,661,696	8,661,696
Shimane	858	22,214	23,072	16,321	13,609,494	13,625,815
Okayama	3,381	40,563	43,944	28,377	25,427,892	25,456,269
Hiroshima	2,785	38,416	41,201	21,225	20,756,720	20,777,945
Yamaguchi	3,090	29,055	32,145	-	20,644,309	20,644,309
Tokushima	1,034	26,205	27,239	-	12,296,092	12,296,092
Kagawa	1,307	21,394	22,701	445,934	9,466,272	9,912,206
Ehime	849	32,032	32,881	-	17,811,439	17,811,439
Kochi	398	21,508	21,906	18,152	12,184,323	12,202,475
Fukuoka	2,505	17,037	19,542	136,500	11,184,300	11,320,800
Saga	1,339	16,808	18,147	-	9,354,074	9,354,074
Nagasaki	1,299	28,647	29,946	2,638	15,909,231	15,911,869
Kumamoto	1,774	34,293	36,067	49,750	17,427,490	17,477,240
Oita	2,248	20,570	22,818	-	10,223,413	10,223,413
Miyazaki	1,565	23,788	25,353	300	9,859,375	9,859,675
Kagoshima	1,061	43,012	44,073	11,312	16,273,614	16,284,926
TOTAL	133,551	1,563,633	1,697,184	13,379,457	897,110,562	910,490,019

General Information					
No.	Name	Age	Sex	Occupation	Address
1	John Doe	25	M	Farmer	123 Main St.
2	Jane Doe	22	F	Homemaker	123 Main St.
3	Robert Smith	30	M	Teacher	456 Oak St.
4	Mary Smith	28	F	Nurse	456 Oak St.
5	William Brown	35	M	Engineer	789 Pine St.
6	Elizabeth Brown	32	F	Librarian	789 Pine St.
7	James Wilson	40	M	Doctor	101 Elm St.
8	Anna Wilson	38	F	Artist	101 Elm St.
9	Charles Davis	45	M	Lawyer	202 Cedar St.
10	Grace Davis	42	F	Musician	202 Cedar St.
11	Thomas Miller	50	M	Businessman	303 Birch St.
12	Lillian Miller	48	F	Writer	303 Birch St.
13	Richard Moore	55	M	Scientist	404 Spruce St.
14	Patricia Moore	52	F	Translator	404 Spruce St.
15	Joseph Taylor	60	M	Historian	505 Willow St.
16	Sarah Taylor	58	F	Journalist	505 Willow St.
17	Benjamin White	65	M	Philosopher	606 Ash St.
18	Rebecca White	62	F	Composer	606 Ash St.
19	Samuel Black	70	M	Archaeologist	707 Hickory St.
20	Victoria Black	68	F	Anthropologist	707 Hickory St.

Continued on Page 101

# FINANCING OF THE SOCIAL INSURANCES \*

<u>Program</u>	<u>Tax Base</u>	<u>Tax Rate and Sharing of Liability</u>	<u>Subsidies</u>
Health Insurance under Government Management.	All income except allowances and bonuses paid irregularly or less frequently than every three months. Maximum taxable income is ¥ 24,000 per month or ¥ 800 per day. Workers are grouped into 19 standard remuneration classes for tax and benefit computation purposes ranging from ¥ 2,000 to ¥ 24,000 per month or ¥ 70 to ¥ 800 per day.	Total 5.50% of taxable income. Employer: 2.75% of taxable income (50% of total tax). Employee: 2.75% of taxable income (50% of total tax).	According to the law, the national government is supposed to pay the cost of administration. No national government subsidy is provided toward the cost of benefits. No other subsidies are received from any source. The administrative cost is estimated to amount to at least 10% of the cost of benefits. Nevertheless, the subsidy for fiscal year 1949-50 amounts to only slightly more than 1% of the expected cost of benefits or slightly less than 1% of the expected employer-employee contributions.
Health Insurance under Society Management.	Same as above	Total: Total contribution rates vary between societies. As of May 1949 they ranged from 3% to 8% of taxable income. The average rate amounted to 4.74%. (At that time the total contribution rate under government-managed Health Insurance was 4.4% of taxable income). Employer: Percentage of taxable income contributed by employer varies between societies. As of June 1948, in 306 societies (42.5% of all societies) the employer paid 50-60% of the total tax; in 266 societies (37.5% of all) he paid 70-80%; in 31 (4.7% of all) he paid 80-90%; in the remaining 5 (1.2% of all) he bore in excess of 90%. Employee: Percentage of taxable income contributed by employee varies between societies. As of June 1948, it ranged from 1% to 1.3%. By law, it cannot exceed 3% of taxable wages.	Same as above, except that in addition to national government subsidies most societies receive open or hidden subsidies from the employer, over and above his contributions, in the form of employer-financed medical facilities, personnel, supplies, etc.

Program

Tax Base

Tax Rate and Sharing of Liability

Subsidies

**Welfare** ... All income except allowances and bonuses paid irregularly Insurance. or less frequently than every three months. Maximum taxable income is ¥ 8,000 per month or ¥ 270 per day. Workers are grouped into 10 standard remuneration classes (see above) ranging from ¥ 2,000 to ¥ 8,000 per month or ¥ 70 to ¥ 270 per day.

**Present (temporary) rates (a):**

**Total :** 3.50% of taxable income for underground miners; 3.00% of taxable income for all other workers.

**Employer:** 1.75% of taxable income of underground miners (50% of total tax); 1.50% of taxable income of all other workers (50% of total tax);

**Employee:** Same as employer.

**Regular rates (b)**

**Total :** 12.3, 9.4 and 5.5% for underground miners, other men and women, respectively.

**Employer:** 6.15% of taxable income of underground miners (50% of total tax); 4.70% of taxable income of other men (50% of total); 2.75% of taxable income of women (50% of total).

**Employee:** Same as employer.

(b) Including contributions for old-age pensions on same tax base. Presumably to take effect before old-age pensions become payable (1956).

The national government pays the cost of administration plus 20% of the cost of benefits for underground miners and 10% of the cost of benefits to others. No other subsidies are received from any source. In the current fiscal year (1949 - 50), total national government subsidies amount to 33% of the estimated cost of benefits or 4% of the expected employer-employee contributions.

("Voluntarily and continuously insured," 7.8% - all borne by the individual.)

<u>Program</u>	<u>Tax Base</u>	<u>Tax Rate and Sharing of Liability</u>
Seamen's Insurance.	Same as under Health Insurance.	Present (temporary) rates (c):

Total: 13.00% of taxable income.

Shipowner: 8.80% of taxable income  
(57.70% of total).

Seaman: 4.20% of taxable income  
(32.30% of total).

Regular Rates (c):

Total: 21.40% of taxable income.

Shipowner: 13.00% of taxable income  
(60.75% of total).

Seaman: 8.40% of taxable income  
(39.25% of total).

(c) Distinction as under WPI.

("Voluntarily and continuously insured," 10% - all borne by the individual.)

### Subsidies

The national government pays the cost of administration plus 20% of the cost of long-term (invalidity, old-age and survivors) benefits excepts those due to job-connected causes, and 33.33% of the cost of unemployment benefits. The cost of benefits payable for war-connected causes is entirely borne by the national government. No other subsidies are received from any source. In the current fiscal year, total national government subsidies amount to 16% of the estimated cost of benefits or 10.7% of the expected employer-employee contribution.

<u>Program</u>	<u>Tax Base</u>	<u>Tax Rate and Sharing of Liability</u>	<u>Subsidies</u>
National Health Insurance.	<p>Contribution usually a composite of three factors: (a) capacity to pay, commonly based on member's local residents' tax assessment, typically 50% of the total contribution to be levied by the insurer are assessed on this basis; (b) number of persons in the household, typically 30% of total contributions are assessed on this basis; (c) the remaining 20% of the total are raised usually from contributions levied at a uniform flat rate on all members (household).</p>	<p>Entire contribution for all insured persons in the household is borne by the member (head of household). Tax rates vary between communities (insurers) and between members (see column on left). Standard contribution recommended by Ministry of Welfare for FY 1948-49 was ¥1,500 per household per year. Assuming for 1948 an average (rural) household income of ¥ 75,000, this standard would amount to an average tax rate of 2%. Actual contributions fall considerably below this standard in most communities. However, in addition to contribution, insured persons requiring medical care must bear a part of the cost of treatment ("partial liability") usually amounting to 50% of the doctor's bill.</p>	<p>The law authorizes the national, prefectural and municipal governments to subsidize National Health Insurance but does not oblige them to do so; nor does it specify the method or extent of subsidization. In practice, prefectural and local subsidies, usually appropriated on a membership capitation basis, have been negligible. National subsidies have followed a pattern developed administratively over the past years in the annual budget negotiations between the Welfare and Finance Ministries. According to this pattern, the national government has subsidized the prefectures, the prefectural federations of National Health Insurance associations and the individual association (insurers) at the rate of one-half the administrative expenses; also it has subsidized the individual associations at the rate of one-third of their health guidance and disease prevention cost; finally, it has borne one-third of the construction and establishment expenses of association-owned and operated hospitals and clinics. No subsidy has been given toward the cost of medical care and other benefits and none toward the cost of operating hospitals and clinics. Moreover, the above-named subsidies have been subject to rather low ratios and/or cut-offs. In the past two fiscal years (1947-8 and 1948-9), total national government subsidies amounted to 25% and 16.47%, respectively, of the cost of benefits or 21.7% and 15.2%; respectively, of membership contributions (excluding partial liability paid for treatment received).</p>

Program

National  
Public  
Service  
Mutual  
Aid  
Associa-  
tions.

Tax Base

Monthly "base pay," exclusive of all allowances and bonuses but without limit as to amount earned. Contributions and benefits based on actual salary or wage related by government pay scales ranging from ¥ 2,400 to ¥ 23,620 per month.

Tax Rate and Sharing of Liability

(As of December 1949) Total contribution rates vary between associations, and even within associations depending on the extent of protection granted. The combined employer (government)-employee rate for those enjoying only short-term protection, i.e., medical and allied benefits and "calamity" and funeral benefits (persons who are "officials" ordinarily draw their long-term protection under the Government Pension System), is generally 5% of taxable income; the combined rate for the others enjoying both short-term and long-term protection, i.e., adding invalidity, old-age, retirement and survivors benefits, is generally 17.1%.

Government: 50% of short-term benefit cost and 55% of long-term benefit cost.  
Employee: 50% of short-term benefit cost and 45% of long-term benefit cost.

The only contributions are those levied at a rate of 2.0% on the employee's taxable income. The government does not match these contributions nor does it earmark them or keep them in a special fund.

Subsidies

According to the law, the national government pays the cost of administration plus 50% of the cost of short-term benefits and 55% of long-term benefits. Strictly speaking, only a 5% share of long-term benefits in excess of 50% and the administrative cost are subsidies; the remaining shares are in the nature of employer contributions. No other subsidy from any source, except to three associations whose members are not national government workers but enjoy assimilated status under local government.

The government pays the entire cost of administration plus benefits provided in the law when due. To this effect it appropriates from general revenue each year the amounts necessary over and above contributions currently collected. The approximate share of the total cost borne by the government over the past few years has been well over 90%. (The last completed year, calendar year 1948, is somewhat atypical owing to the fact that contributions were levied on the new, higher salary scale while the bulk of benefits was still being paid on the former obsolete basis. This maladjustment has been corrected and, therefore, the share of the total cost borne by the government is expected to revert to the above figure.)

<u>Program</u>	<u>Tax Base</u>	<u>Tax Rate and Sharing of Liability</u>	<u>Subsidies</u>
Unemployment Insurance.	All income including irregular allowances and bonuses. No maximum limit. Workers are grouped into 100 standard remuneration classes, ranging from ¥ 300 to ¥ 20,000 per month, for tax computation purposes. Wages exceeding ¥ 20,000 are taxed in the actual amount. The above tax base is used only to compute the worker's contribution and not benefits. The employer's contribution is computed on the basis of his total actual payroll.	<p>Total: 2.00% of all income.</p> <p>Employer: 1.00% of total payroll (approximately 50% of total tax).</p> <p>Employee: 1.00% of income (approximately 50% of total tax).</p>	The national government pays the cost of administration plus 33.33% of the cost of benefits. No other subsidy from any source. In the current fiscal year, the national government subsidies amount to 35.83% of the estimated cost of benefits, or 21.15% of the expected employer-employee contributions.
Workmen's Accident Compensation Insurance.	Total payroll. Contributions are computed by multiplying total payroll by the tax rate of the industry of which the establishment is a part.	Total (all paid by employer) varies according to industry (but not according to occupation within an industry or establishment) from 0.15% to 4.40% of the payroll. Experience rating to be introduced after five years of operation.	No subsidies whatever.

\* All data as of December 1949, except where stated otherwise.

## MONTHLY SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS IN JAPAN: OCTOBER, 1949

The attached tables 1 and 2 summarize the vital events for Japan, total "shi" (cities having 30,000 or more population), total "gun" (areas with less than 30,000 population), and each prefecture for the month of October 1949. Rates for live births, deaths (all ages), marriages, and divorces are the number of events per 1,000 population estimated as of 1 July 1949, and are worked on an annual basis. Rates for infant deaths and stillbirths are the number of events per 1,000 live births in October.

Live Births: Live births numbered 219,877 in October compared with 221,808 in September. The birth rate decreased 4 percent from 32.8 to 31.5. The current birth rate was slightly lower than that (32.1) in October last year and 9 percent below the corresponding rate (34.6) in 1947, but 11 percent above the October median rate (28.5) for the 7 year period 1935-1941.

The birth rate for all "shi" combined (30.5) was 5 percent less than that (32.0) for all "gun" combined. Rates for 26 prefectures were within plus or minus 10 percent of the national average. The highest prefectural rate, in Aomori (45.9) was more than 40 percent above the national, and 9 additional prefectures had rates more than 10 percent above. The lowest rate was in Nara (24.3) and was more than 20 percent below the national, while 9 other prefectures were more than 10 percent below.

Deaths (All ages): There were 72,120 deaths currently compared with 73,630 last month. The death rate (per 1,000 population per annum) decreased 6 percent from 10.9 in September to 10.3 in October. The current rate was the lowest October rate of record. It was only slightly below the corresponding rate (10.4) in 1948, but was 12 percent below the October 1947 death rate (11.7) and 36 percent less than the October median rate (16.1) for the 7 year period 1935-1941.

The death rate for all "shi" combined (9.8) was 8 percent less than for all "gun" combined (10.6). The highest prefectural rates were in Ishikawa and Toyama where the rates (12.4 in each) were 20 percent higher than the national average. Eleven other prefectures had rates more than 10 percent above the national. Tokyo-to (8.4) and four additional prefectures had rates more than 10 percent below the rate for all Japan. Rates in nearly two-thirds (28) of the prefectures were within a range of ten percent plus or minus the national average.

Deaths and death rates (per 100,000 per annum) for the 10 leading causes of death this month are shown in table 3. A total of 50,380 deaths (70 percent of all deaths) was attributed to these causes. Rates for six of these causes increased over the September level. An increase of 16 percent was recorded for pneumonia, while rates for diseases of the heart, congenital debility, and senility increased by 12, 11, and 10 percent respectively, and rates for nephritis and intracranial lesions of vascular origin by 8 and 7 percent. There were decreases of 31 and 23 percent respectively for diarrhea, enteritis, and ulceration of the intestines and accidental death, while lesser decreases were recorded for tuberculosis and cancer. Compared with October last year only four diseases had higher rates currently. Rates for senility and intracranial lesions of vascular origin were 15 and 14 percent higher respectively, and there were lesser increases for diseases of the heart and pneumonia. The current rate for accidental death was 10 percent lower than the corresponding 1948 rate, and decreases in rates for nephritis, diarrhea, enteritis, and ulceration of the intestines, and tuberculosis were nearly as great. There were minor decreases in the rates for congenital debility and cancer.

Infant Deaths: As in previous years the infant death rate rose in October. In September there were 9,060 infant deaths, or 40.8 per 1,000 live births, and in October 9,764 or 44.4 per 1,000 live births, an increase of 9 percent. The current rate was, however, the lowest October rate of record. It was 4 percent below the corresponding rate (46.1) for last year, 11 percent less than that (49.8) in the same month of 1947, and 30 percent below the October median rate (63.3) for the 5-year period 1938-1942.

The infant death rate for all "shi" combined (38.6) was 18 percent lower than the rate for all "gun" combined (47.3). There was considerable variation in prefectural rates, from 28.4 in Kanagawa (more than 30 percent below the national average)

to 67.3 in Toyama (more than 50 percent above). Less than half (21) of the prefectures had rates within plus or minus 10 percent of the national average. Fourteen were higher and eleven lower.

Deaths and death rates (per 1,000 live births each month) for the 10 leading causes of infant deaths in October are shown in table 4. There were marked increases over last month in the rates for bronchitis (from 1.2 to 1.9), meningitis (0.6 to 0.9), pneumonia (3.5 to 5.0), and beriberi (0.7 to 1.0), and proportionately smaller increases for congenital debility, other diseases peculiar to the first year of life, and congenital malformation. Decreases were recorded for whooping cough, diarrhea, enteritis, and ulceration of the intestines, and premature birth. Compared with October 1948 the current rate for whooping cough was two and a half times as high, the current rates for congenital malformation and meningitis were slightly higher, and the pneumonia rate was the same. Rates for the six remaining causes of death were lower.

Stillbirths: There were 16,934 stillbirths currently compared with 17,899 previously. The stillbirth rate (per 1,000 live births each month) decreased 5 percent, from 80.7 to 77.0. The current rate is the highest October stillbirth rate since 1920. It was 30 percent greater than the corresponding figure (59.2) for last year, over 60 percent above the October 1947 rate (47.8), and more than 40 percent higher than the October median rate (53.6) for the 7-year period 1935-1941.

The stillbirth rate for all "shi" combined (110.3) was more than 80 percent greater than that (60.3) for all "gun". There was a wide variation in prefectural rates. Only 13 prefectures had rates within 10 percent plus or minus the national average; 17 were below this range, the lowest being Kochi with a rate (57.6) 25 percent below; 16 were higher, with Osaka reporting a rate (109.3) more than 40 percent above the national.

Marriages: There were 56,226 marriages in October compared with 53,957 in September. The marriage rate (per 1,000 population per annum) rose from 8.0 to 8.1. The current rate was 16 percent less than the rate (9.6) for October 1948 and 27 percent under the corresponding 1947 rate (11.1), but 14 percent above the October median rate (7.1) for the 7-year period 1932-1938.

The marriage rate for all "shi" combined was 7.9 compared with 8.1 for all "gun" combined. Prefectural rates ranged from 5.9 in Niigata (nearly 30 percent below the national rate) to 10.4 in Aomori (nearly 30 percent above). In 27 prefectures the rates were within 10 percent plus or minus of the national average, 10 were lower, and 9 higher.

Divorces: Divorces for October totalled 6,994 compared with 7,551 last month. The divorce rate (per 1,000 population per annum) dropped slightly, from 1.1 to 1.0. The current rate was the same as those recorded in the corresponding months of 1948 and 1947. However, the October median rate for the 7 - year period 1932-1938 was only 0.7.

For all "shi" combined the divorce rate was 1.1 and for all "gun" it was 0.9. Rates among the prefectures ranged from 0.6 in Ibaraki to 1.4 in Kagawa and Kochi. The rates in 15 prefectures were the same as the all Japan rate, in 18 they were higher, and in 13 lower.

TABLE 1. - LIVE BIRTHS, DEATHS, INFANT DEATHS, STILLBIRTHS,  
MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES BY PREFECTURE: JAPAN, OCTOBER 1949

	BIRTH	DEATH	* INFANT DEATH	STILL- BIRTH	MARRIAGE	DIVORCE
ALL JAPAN	219877	72120	9764	16934	56226	6994
TOTAL ALL "SHI"	73520	23615	2837	8107	19037	2721
TOTAL ALL "GUN"	146357	48505	6927	8827	37189	4273
AICHI	8265	2636	292	717	2086	262
AKITA	4273	1324	268	280	870	117
AOMORI	4866	1237	284	281	1098	136
CHIBA	5600	2028	252	348	1409	159
EHIME	4342	1343	185	260	1141	146
FUKUI	1984	744	109	115	580	76
FUKUOKA	9892	3219	494	861	2640	358
FUKUSHIMA	6704	1712	319	465	1469	195
GIFU	3860	1403	209	295	1171	109
GUMMA	4002	1282	142	379	960	145
HIROSHIMA	4816	1857	215	328	1515	202
HOKKAIDO	13577	3521	627	856	3156	336
HYOGO	7148	2768	327	707	2257	299
IBARAKI	5371	1781	227	369	1614	109
ISHIKAWA	2435	1013	160	148	590	81
IWATE	4143	1241	257	278	854	125
KAGAWA	2348	882	116	192	771	114
KAGOSHIMA	5704	1747	202	356	1325	156
KANAGAWA	6028	1805	171	401	1414	185
KOCHI	2204	812	93	127	644	104
KUMAMOTO	5266	1696	211	357	1238	143
KYOTO	3820	1500	182	379	1032	153
MIE	3633	1333	162	267	1134	118
MIYAGI	5057	1238	191	346	1205	121
MIYAZAKI	3248	1047	139	304	803	90
NAGANO	4862	1786	174	472	1226	132
NAGASAKI	5094	1590	223	383	1141	148
NARA	1646	687	85	130	666	66
NIIGATA	7501	2333	313	572	1259	205
OITA	3289	1306	159	296	890	98
OKAYAMA	3757	1617	193	369	1274	171
OSAKA	8533	2947	355	933	2455	305
SAGA	2816	952	162	215	691	84
SAITAMA	5780	1892	262	407	1385	135
SHIGA	1913	828	105	184	612	73
SHIMANE	2503	950	119	234	691	75
SHIZUOKA	6771	1807	256	499	1729	220
TOCHIGI	4359	1325	163	284	1206	107
TOKUSHIMA	2389	863	115	181	608	72
TOKYO	13689	3984	402	1008	3169	477
TOTTORI	1641	550	80	165	399	57
TOYAMA	2706	1078	182	159	619	95
WAKAYAMA	2247	911	106	194	803	98
YAMAGATA	3875	1360	242	295	829	133
YAMAGUCHI	3996	1467	158	368	1132	138
YAMANASHI	1924	718	76	170	426	66

\* Deaths under 1 year of age.

Data refer to vital events of Japanese nationals in Japan Proper.

Source: Monthly Vital Statistics Schedule Report, Ministry of Welfare.

TABLE 2. - 1/ LIVE BIRTH, DEATH, INFANT DEATH, STILLBIRTH, MARRIAGE  
AND DIVORCE RATES BY PREFECTURE: JAPAN, OCTOBER 1949

	BIRTH	DEATH	INFANT DEATH	STILL- BIRTH	MARRIAGE	DIVORCE
ALL JAPAN	31.5	10.3	44.4	77.0	8.1	1.0
TOTAL ALL "SHI"	30.5	9.8	38.6	110.3	7.9	1.1
TOTAL ALL "GUN"	32.0	10.6	47.3	60.3	8.1	0.9
AICHI	29.4	9.4	35.3	86.8	7.4	0.9
AKITA	38.2	11.9	62.7	65.5	7.8	1.0
AOMORI	45.9	11.7	58.4	57.7	10.4	1.3
CHIBA	30.1	10.9	45.0	62.1	7.6	0.9
EHIME	33.7	10.4	42.6	55.9	8.9	1.1
FUKUI	31.1	11.7	54.9	58.0	9.1	1.2
FUKUOKA	34.3	11.2	49.9	87.0	9.2	1.2
FUKUSHIMA	38.0	9.7	47.6	69.4	8.3	1.1
GIFU	29.1	10.6	54.1	76.4	8.8	0.8
GUMMA	28.6	9.2	35.5	94.7	6.9	1.0
HIROSHIMA	27.0	10.4	44.6	68.1	8.5	1.1
HOKKAIDO	38.8	10.1	46.2	63.0	9.0	1.0
HYOGO	26.0	10.1	45.7	98.9	8.2	1.1
IBARAKI	30.2	10.0	42.3	68.7	9.1	0.6
ISHIKAWA	29.7	12.4	65.7	60.8	7.2	1.0
IWATE	36.8	11.0	62.0	67.1	7.6	1.1
KAGAWA	28.9	10.8	49.4	81.8	9.5	1.4
KAGOSHIMA	37.1	11.4	35.4	62.4	8.6	1.0
KANAGAWA	29.9	8.9	28.4	66.5	7.0	0.9
KOCHI	29.2	10.8	42.2	57.6	8.5	1.4
KUMAMOTO	33.9	10.9	40.1	67.8	8.0	0.9
KYOTO	24.6	9.7	47.6	99.2	6.6	1.0
MIE	28.8	10.6	44.6	73.5	9.0	0.9
MIYAGI	36.4	8.9	37.8	68.4	8.7	0.9
MIYAZAKI	35.5	11.4	42.8	93.6	8.8	1.0
NAGANO	26.9	9.9	35.8	97.1	6.8	0.7
NAGASAKI	37.4	11.7	43.8	75.2	8.4	1.1
NARA	24.3	10.1	51.6	79.0	9.8	1.0
NIIGATA	35.4	11.0	41.7	76.3	5.9	1.0
OITA	30.3	12.0	48.3	90.0	8.2	0.9
OKAYAMA	26.2	11.3	51.4	98.2	8.9	1.2
OSAKA	27.9	9.6	41.6	109.3	8.2	1.0
SAGA	34.7	11.7	57.5	76.3	8.5	1.0
SAITAMA	31.1	10.2	45.3	70.4	7.5	0.7
SHIGA	25.2	10.9	54.9	96.2	8.1	1.0
SHIMANE	31.8	12.1	47.5	93.5	8.8	1.0
SHIZUOKA	32.3	8.6	37.8	73.7	8.3	1.1
TOCHIGI	32.1	9.8	37.4	65.2	8.9	0.8
TOKUSHIMA	31.6	11.4	48.1	75.8	8.0	1.0
TOKYO	29.0	8.4	29.4	73.6	6.7	1.0
TOTTORI	31.8	10.7	48.8	100.5	7.7	1.1
TOYAMA	31.1	12.4	67.3	58.8	7.1	1.1
WAKAYAMA	26.3	10.7	47.2	86.3	9.4	1.1
YAMAGATA	33.1	11.6	62.5	76.1	7.1	1.1
YAMAGUCHI	30.5	11.2	39.5	92.1	8.6	1.1
YAMANASHI	27.1	10.1	39.5	88.4	6.0	0.9

1/ Birth, death, marriage and divorce rates are per 1,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1949 and are worked on an annual basis. Infant death and stillbirth rates are per 1,000 live births in the corresponding period.

Data refer to vital events of Japanese nationals in Japan Proper.

Sources: Rates were computed by PH&W Section, GHQ, SCAP. Source of original data was monthly Vital Statistics Schedule Report, Ministry of Welfare.

TABLE 3. - THE TEN LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH: JAPAN, OCTOBER 1949

List No.	Cause of Death	October 1949 Number	Rate	Sep 49 Rate	Oct 48 Rate
	Total of the ten leading causes	50380			
13-22	Tuberculosis (all forms)	11240	161.0	170.6	174.7
83	Intracranial lesions of vascular origin	8517	122.0	114.2	107.1
162	Senility	5545	79.4	71.9	69.0
119-120	Diarrhea, enteritis and ulceration of intestines (all ages)	5327	76.3	109.9	83.4
45-55	Cancer and other malignant tumors	5126	73.4	76.3	75.0
90-95	Diseases of the heart	4221	60.5	54.1	56.3
130-132	Nephritis (all forms)	2886	41.3	38.4	45.3
107-109	Pneumonia (all forms)	2692	38.6	33.3	37.8
169-195	Accidental death	2528	36.2	46.9	40.4
158	Congenital debility	2298	32.9	29.6	34.2

Note : Rates are per 100,000 population (estimated as of 1 July each year) and are worked on an annual basis.

Sources: Rates were computed by Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP. Source of original data was Monthly Vital Statistics Schedule Report, Ministry of Welfare.

TABLE 4. - THE TEN LEADING CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS: JAPAN, OCTOBER, 1949

List No.	Cause of Death	October 1949 Number	Rate	Sep 49 Rate	Oct 48 Rate
	Total of the ten leading causes	8112			
158	Congenital Debility	2298	10.5	9.0	10.7
119	Diarrhea, enteritis and ulceration of the intestines	1654	7.5	9.0	8.3
107-109	Pneumonia (all forms)	1107	5.0	3.5	5.0
159	Premature birth	963	4.4	4.5	4.9
161	Other diseases peculiar to the first year of life	525	2.4	2.1	2.6
106	Bronchitis	426	1.9	1.2	2.3
157	Congenital Malformation	417	1.9	1.8	1.7
9	Whooping cough	321	1.5	2.0	0.6
68	Beriberi	212	1.0	0.7	1.1
81	Meningitis (not due to meningococcus)	189	0.9	0.6	0.8

Note : Rates are per 1,000 live births in the corresponding period.

Sources: Rates were computed by Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP. Source of original data was Monthly Vital Statistics Schedule Report, Ministry of Welfare.

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DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
IN JAPAN FOR THE WEEK ENDED 10 DECEMBER 1949

During the fiftieth week, ended 10 December 1949, there were 17,804 cases of the 28 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>communicable diseases</sub> now being reported compared with 17,826 cases reported for the same diseases last week. Some corrections were received for last week, and comparisons in this digest are based upon corrected figures.

Diphtheria cases decreased 16 percent, from 416 last week to 351 currently, and deaths decreased by nearly half, from 46 to 24. This week's cases were 18 percent fewer than those (428) recorded for the same period of last year and 32 percent below the corresponding 1947 total (516). More than half (25) of the prefectures reported fewer cases this week than last week, 13 had more, and 7 the same number. The one remaining prefecture, Kochi, reported having no cases during either period. Approximately a fifth of the current cases occurred in Fukuoka Prefecture (39) and Tokyo-to (33) and the remainder in 43 additional prefectures with from 1 to 20 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 22.6 and 17.8 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 1.5 and 1.7.

The number of dysentery cases this week (104) was 9 percent less than in the preceding week (114). Deaths (28) remained about the same as previously (29). The current case figure was nearly three times that (37) for the same week of last year and almost 50 percent greater than the number (70) recorded for the corresponding period of 1947. There were decreases from last week in 18 prefectures and increases in 12. No changes occurred in 16 prefectures, of which more than half (9) reported no cases during either period. Tokyo-to (20) and Niigata Prefecture (18) together reported more than a third of this week's cases, 28 additional prefectures had from 1 to 8 cases each, and the remaining 16 prefectures reported none. The current and cumulative case rates were 6.7 and 30.7 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 1.8 and 8.8.

There were 22 percent more cases of typhoid fever reported this week (115) than last week (94), while deaths decreased from 12 to 9. Present cases were about 35 percent below those in the same weeks of 1948 (174) and 1949 (176). Increases over last week occurred in 18 prefectures, decreases in 14, and no change in 6, while there were no cases reported during either period in the remaining 8. More than a fifth of the current cases were in Tokyo-to (26), and the rest were distributed among 30 additional prefectures having from 1 to 10 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 7.4 and 8.0 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.6 and 1.0.

Paratyphoid fever cases (19) decreased by nearly half from the previous week (35). Deaths increased from 1 to 2. In the fiftieth weeks of 1948 and 1947 cases numbered 31 and 40 respectively. Nearly half (21) of the prefectures reported no cases during either the present week or last week. Sixteen prefectures had fewer cases, 7 more, and 2 the same number. Eight of this week's occurred in Tokyo-to, and there were one or two cases each in nine other prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.2 and 2.8 respectively, while corresponding death rates were both 0.1.

One case of smallpox was reported this week compared with none in the two preceding weeks. There have been no deaths reported since mid-July. Records for the fiftieth weeks of 1948 and 1947 show no cases for either period. Fukuoka Prefecture reported the one case this week. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.1 and 0.2 respectively, and the cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

The same number of typhus fever cases (2) was reported this week as in the two preceding weeks. No deaths have been reported since early in September. During the fiftieth weeks of 1948 and 1947 there were reported 12 and 21 cases respectively. Both of this week's cases were in Shimane Prefecture. The current and cumulative case rates were both 0.1, and the cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

Malaria cases decreased from 26 last week to 17 currently and deaths from 4 to zero. The present case figure was 43 and 71 percent respectively below the corresponding 1948 (30) and 1947 (58) totals. Nearly half (22) of the prefectures reported no cases either this week or last week. Twelve has fewer cases, ten more, and two the same number. Shiga Prefecture currently reported four cases and 13

additional prefectures one case each. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.1 and 4.8 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.1.

No Japanese "B" encephalitis cases or deaths were reported this week whereas last week there were 5 cases and 1 death. There were also no cases during the fiftieth week of 1948, but there were 7 in the corresponding 1947 period. The cumulative case and death rates as of 10 December 1949 were 1.7 and 0.6 respectively.

The number of scarlet fever cases (124) remained about the same as in the preceding week (126). There were no deaths compared with 3 last week. Present cases were a fourth above those (99) in the same week of last year and more than two and a half times the total (47) for the corresponding period of 1947. Changes from last week were evenly divided between increases (15) and decreases (15). Of the remaining 16 prefectures, which did not change, half (8) had no cases during either period. Tokyo-to had 35 cases, over a fourth of the total, and 33 other prefectures, with from 1 to 13 cases each, accounted for the remainder. The current and cumulative case rates were 8.0 and 5.5 respectively, while the cumulative death rate was 0.1.

Epidemic meningitis cases numbered 22 currently compared with 15 last week, whereas deaths decreased from 7 to 1. This week's case figure was midway between those for the same periods of 1948 (18) and 1947 (26). The majority of the prefectures (26) reported having no cases either last week or during the present week. Eleven prefectures had increases, 6 decreases, and 3 no change. Current cases were distributed among 15 prefectures with from 1 to 4 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.4 and 1.8 respectively, and the corresponding death rates were 0.1 and 0.5.

There continued to be no cholera or plague.

Measles cases decreased 21 percent, from 864 last week to 686 currently. They were 20 percent fewer than in the same period of last year (853) but 18 percent greater than the corresponding 1947 total (581). Over half (24) of the prefectures reported fewer cases this week than last week, 19 had more, and 3 no cases during either period. Ibaraki Prefecture recorded the most marked numeric change, a decrease from 83 cases previously to 1 currently. Four prefectures that together accounted for nearly 40 percent of this week's total were Nagano (83), Gumma (63), Aichi (60), and Fukui (57). Thirty-eight additional prefectures had from 1 to 35 cases each, and the remaining 4 reported none. The current and cumulative case rates were 44.2 and 210.3 respectively.

The number of whooping cough cases this week (2,134) was 10 percent greater than in the preceding week (1,947). It was two and a fourth times the figure (951) recorded for the corresponding period of last year and nearly two and three-fourths that (788) for the same period of 1947. Cases increased over last week in half (23) of the prefectures, decreased in 22, and remained the same in 1. The largest numeric changes were both increases and occurred in Toyama Prefecture (from 46 cases last week to 123 currently) and in Tokyo-to (from 186 to 237). These prefectures, plus Fukuoka (103) and Saitama (102), accounted jointly for over one-fourth of all cases. The other 42 prefectures this week had case figures ranging from zero in one instance (Yochi) to 87. The current and cumulative case rates were 137.6 and 155.5 respectively.

There were 8 percent more cases of tuberculosis reported this week (8,979) than last week (8,350). They were nearly a fourth greater than in the same period of last year (7,265) and more than two-thirds above the corresponding 1947 total (5,336). Increases over last week occurred in 27 prefectures, decreases in 17, and no change in 2. Prefectural case figures ranged from 16 to 976. The current and cumulative case rates were 578.9 and 579.3 respectively.

Pneumonia cases this week (3,241) were 8 percent higher than in the previous week (2,994). They showed an increase of 80 percent over the same week of 1948 (1,802) and an increase of 32 percent over the corresponding period of 1947 (2,461). Half of the prefectures reported increases over last week and the other half decreases. The largest numeric increases occurred in the three prefectures of Akita, Fukuoka, and Toyama, which had 89, 72, and 69 more cases respectively this week than in the previous period. The only comparable decrease was in Hokkaido, where cases declined by 63. Toyama (223) reported the greatest number of cases, Nara (5) the least. The current and cumulative case rates were 209.0 and 166.1 respectively.

Twice as many influenza cases were reported this week (72) as in the previous week (36). They were approximately 50 percent greater than in the same periods of 1948 (47) and 1947 (49). Well over half (27) of the prefectures had no cases either this week or last week, eleven had more, and eight did not change. Yamaguchi Prefecture, reporting the largest number of cases this week (28), had no cases last week. The remaining current cases occurred in Fukui (6) and 9 other prefectures with from 1 to 7 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 4.6 and 2.6 respectively.

Poliomyelitis cases (49), increased somewhat over the preceding week (44) and were about twice the number (24) recorded for the fiftieth week of last year. Twelve prefectures reported increases over last week and ten had decreases. Of the 24 prefectures that did not change, the majority (20) had no cases during either period. The present cases occurred in Miyazaki Prefecture, with 15 cases, and 18 other prefectures, with from 1 to 5 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.2 and 3.9 respectively.

There were 40 cases of tetanus this week. Last week there were 45 and in the fiftieth week of 1948 they numbered 52. Cases decreased from last week in 18 prefectures, increased in 12, and did not change in 7, while there were no cases during either period in the remaining 9. Nearly half (22) of the prefectures accounted for the current case total, and cases ranged from 1 to 5. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.6 and 2.7 respectively.

The number of puerperal infection cases this week (22) remained about the same as last week (20) and the comparable 1948 week (19). Nearly half (22) of the prefectures reported no cases either this week or last week. Eleven had fewer cases, 9 more, and 4 the same number. Present cases were distributed among 14 prefectures having one or two cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.4 and 1.2 respectively.

No rabies cases were reported this week whereas last week there were two. Three cases were recorded for the fiftieth week of last year. The cumulative case rate as of 10 December 1949 was 0.1.

One case of anthrax was reported during the present week. This was the first incidence of this disease reported since mid-August. No cases occurred in the fiftieth week of 1948. Hyogo Prefecture had the one case this week. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.1 and less than 0.1 respectively.

Leprosy cases (22) nearly doubled since last week (12). They were twice the number (11) recorded for the same period of 1948. Eight of the current cases were in Kumamoto, seven in Gumma, and one or two cases each in six additional prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.4 and 1.0 respectively.

There were two-thirds as many trachoma cases this week (1,803) as in the preceding week (2,668). The current number was 22 percent below that (2,308) for the corresponding 1948 week. Cases decreased from last week in two-thirds (31) of the prefectures, increased in 12, and remained the same in 3. Prefectural case figures for the present period ranged from 4 to 146. The current and cumulative case rates were 116.3 and 219.5 respectively.

No cases of infectious diarrhea were reported this week compared with 11 last week and 4 in the corresponding period of last year. A late report of 210 cases for July was received from Hiroshima Prefecture and has been added to the cumulative totals. The cumulative case rate as of 10 December 1949 was 1.0.

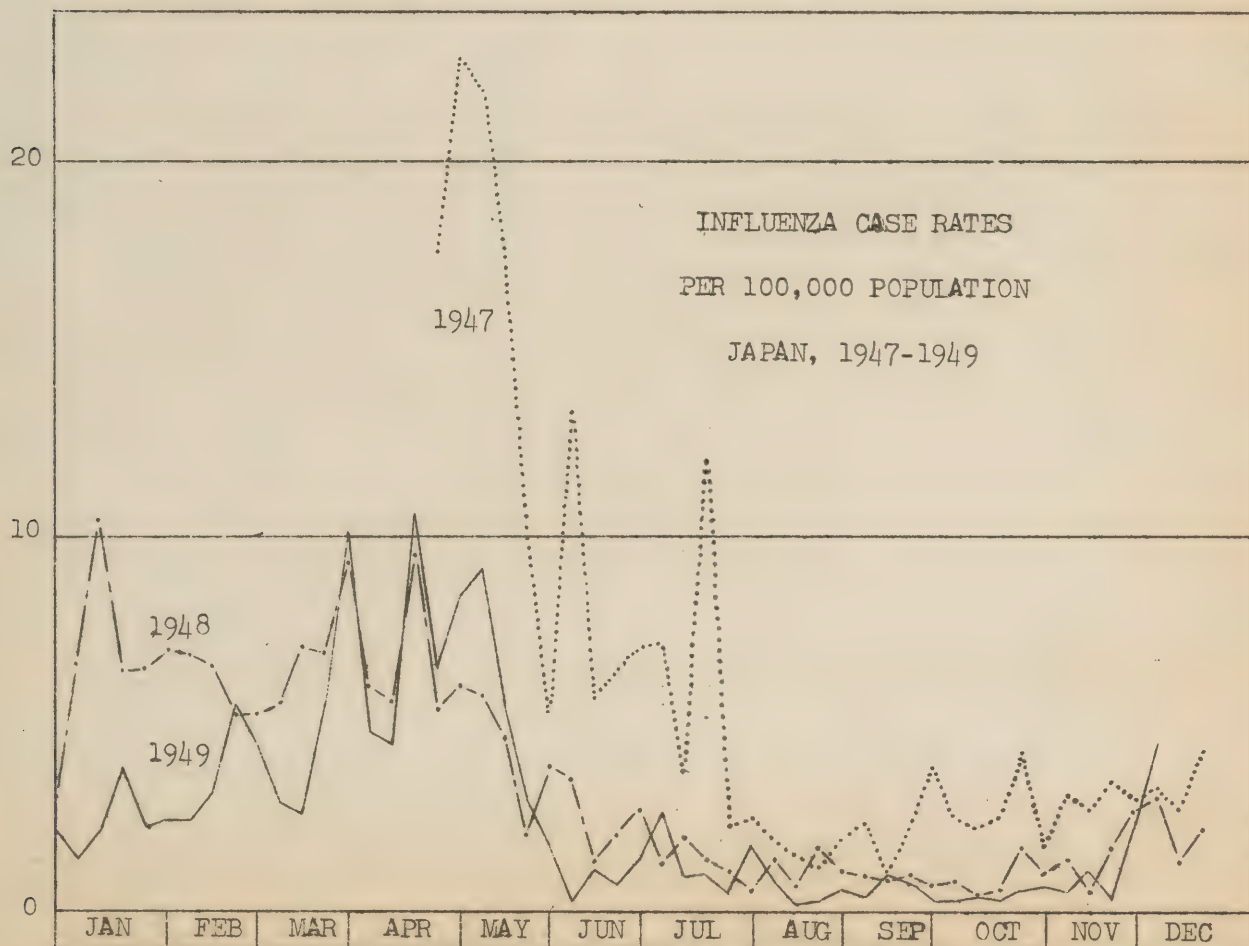
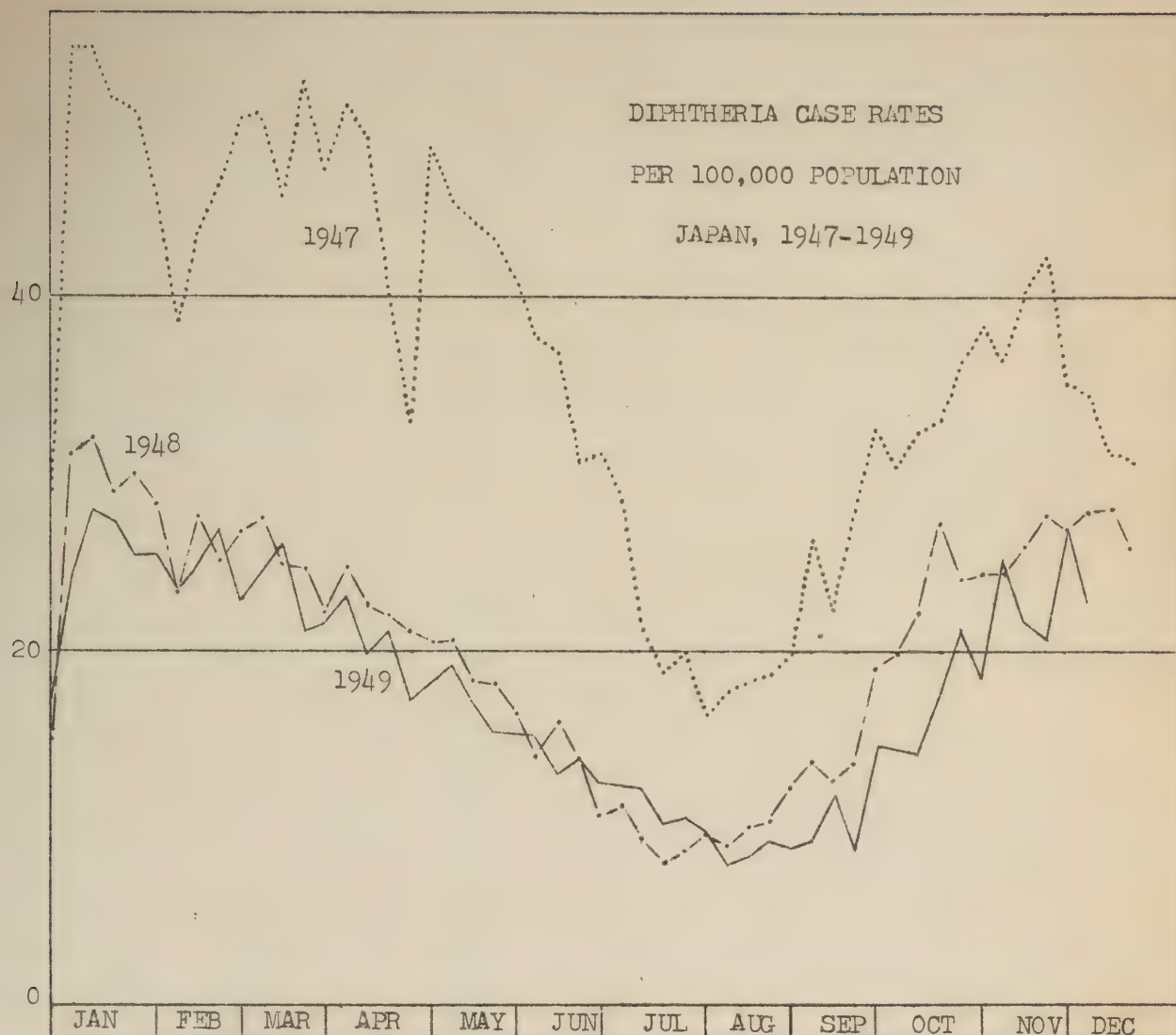
There have been no cases of dengue fever reported since early August, and there were also no cases during the fiftieth week of last year. The cumulative case rate as of 10 December 1949 was less than 0.1.

There continued to be no yellow fever or glanders.

The current and cumulative numbers of syphilis cases were 3,169 and 180,312 respectively; gonorrhea, 3,521 and 173,049; chancroid, 362 and 21,195; and lymphogranuloma venereum, 9 and 612. Current totals for all diseases except lymphogranuloma venereum were higher than those for last week, and all but gonorrhea were lower

than in the same period of last year. Last week there were 2,940 cases of syphilis, 3,225 of gonorrhea, 301 of chancroid, and 12 of lymphogranuloma venereum. During the fiftieth week of last year syphilis cases numbered 3,899, gonorrhea 3,442, chancroid 536 and lymphogranuloma venereum 13. The current and cumulative case rates for each of these diseases were: syphilis, 204.3 and 232.5 respectively; gonorrhea, 227.0 and 223.1; chancroid, 23.3 and 27.3; and lymphogranuloma venereum, 0.6 and 0.8.

1/ These 28 diseases do not include the four venereal diseases which are tallied separately.





SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM  
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN  
WEEK ENDED 10 DECEMBER 1949

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	12	2	817	111	6	-	473	86
AOMORI	5	2	241	17	-	-	135	30
IWATE	8	1	*307	37	1	-	632	82
MIYAGI	3	-	408	25	-	-	296	53
AKITA	11	1	359	25	1	1	231	44
YAMAGATA	6	1	200	23	1	-	431	63
FUKUSHIMA	12	-	257	24	1	1	457	159
IBARAKI	3	-	239	19	1	1	1055	549
TOCHIGI	6	-	206	19	3	2	606	267
GUMMA	5	1	194	27	1	-	1488	399
SAITAMA	3	1	317	19	6	1	1774	483
CHIBA	4	-	208	26	2	3	842	282
TOKYO	33	2	976	101	20	4	3320	803
KANAGAWA	9	-	364	42	6	1	976	211
NIIGATA	11	1	575	42	18	1	1640	279
TOYAMA	8	-	233	24	-	-	140	50
ISHIKAWA	10	-	236	21	-	-	173	4
FUKUI	8	2	*155	11	-	-	114	32
YAMANASHI	1	-	62	9	-	-	154	43
NAGANO	2	-	285	23	3	1	537	87
GIFU	5	-	155	24	1	-	473	208
SHIZUOKA	3	1	275	30	8	2	1067	323
AICHI	2	1	363	20	4	4	1162	432
MIE	1	-	196	14	-	-	293	76
SHIGA	5	1	98	8	-	-	78	15
KYOTO	6	-	182	13	3	-	382	77
OSAKA	9	-	344	29	-	-	590	95
HYOGO	11	1	421	39	2	-	326	102
NARA	3	-	94	17	-	-	48	22
WAKAYAMA	2	-	91	1	2	1	110	34
TOTTORI	2	-	82	10	-	1	77	25
SHIMANE	7	1	255	16	-	-	310	127
OKAYAMA	5	-	173	22	2	1	173	99
HIROSHIMA	8	-	397	25	1	-	421	174
YAMAGUCHI	13	1	330	27	-	-	252	111
TOKUSHIMA	3	-	114	8	1	1	171	60
KAGAWA	1	-	117	16	-	-	242	81
EHIME	6	-	203	20	1	-	295	86
KOCHI	-	-	128	3	-	-	122	49
FUKUOKA	39	2	883	75	4	1	442	136
SAGA	7	-	409	30	-	-	112	44
NAGASAKI	18	-	381	28	1	-	218	40
KUMAMOTO	4	1	217	27	1	-	182	90
OITA	6	-	355	35	1	-	186	106
MIYAZAKI	20	1	501	47	1	1	393	118
KAGOSHIMA	5	-	418	55	1	-	172	81
TOTAL	351	24	*13,821	1,284	104	28	23,771	6,857
RATE								
Current	22.6	1.5	17.8	1.7	6.7	1.8	30.7	8.8
Previous	26.8	3.0			7.4	1.9		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 10 December 1949  
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PREFECTURE	TYPHOID FEVER				PARATYPHOID FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	2	1	186	30	1	-	80	5
AOMORI	1	-	85	12	-	-	39	1
IWATE	1	-	81	10	-	-	33	2
MIYAGI	2	-	197	22	2	-	111	9
AKITA	3	-	53	6	-	-	16	3
YAMAGATA	-	-	54	7	-	-	18	1
FUKUSHIMA	3	-	119	13	-	-	135	8
IBARAKI	4	-	84	15	-	1	47	2
TOCHIGI	2	-	66	18	-	-	23	-
GUMMA	-	-	53	10	-	-	32	2
SAITAMA	3	-	193	21	-	-	51	5
CHIBA	5	-	*146	26	-	-	41	2
TOKYO	26	-	842	92	8	-	474	15
KANAGAWA	7	-	261	34	1	-	59	2
NIIGATA	10	2	299	13	1	-	78	2
TOYAMA	2	-	89	18	-	-	42	3
ISHIKAWA	1	-	46	9	-	-	30	2
FUKUI	1	-	130	10	-	-	29	2
YAMANASHI	-	-	10	2	-	-	5	1
NAGANO	2	1	112	12	1	-	47	3
GIFU	3	-	200	27	-	-	25	4
SHIZUOKA	1	-	239	26	2	-	102	6
AICHI	6	2	325	34	-	-	89	-
MIE	3	-	270	31	-	1	54	6
SHIGA	1	-	28	5	-	-	16	1
KYOTO	4	2	159	17	-	-	58	-
OSAKA	6	-	239	38	-	-	50	5
HYOGO	2	-	289	36	1	-	31	-
NARA	-	-	87	19	-	-	12	-
WAKAYAMA	1	-	84	11	-	-	31	1
TOTTORI	-	-	63	4	-	-	15	-
SHIMANE	-	-	74	9	1	-	16	1
OKAYAMA	-	-	112	34	-	-	21	1
HIROSHIMA	6	1	280	25	-	-	72	5
YAMAGUCHI	1	-	49	6	-	-	9	-
TOKUSHIMA	1	-	67	6	-	-	12	1
KAGAWA	-	-	42	5	-	-	5	1
EHIME	-	-	58	6	-	-	*16	1
KOCHI	2	-	97	16	-	-	8	2
FUKUOKA	3	-	167	20	1	-	45	1
SAGA	-	-	40	5	-	-	6	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	56	3	-	-	7	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	16	3	-	-	17	1
OITA	-	-	30	5	-	-	10	1
MIYAZAKI	-	-	32	4	-	-	13	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	13	4	-	-	6	-
TOTAL	115	9	*6,222	779	19	2	*2,136	108
RATE								
Current	7.4	0.6	8.0	1.0	1.2	0.1	2.8	0.1
Previous	6.1	0.8			2.3	0.1		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 10 December 1949  
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PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	3
AKITA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOKYO	-	-	3	-	-	-	18	1
KANAGAWA	-	-	2	-	-	-	11	-
NIIGATA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	62	7	-	-	25	1
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
NARA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	9	1	-	-	4	-
TOTTORI	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	2	-	6	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	12	1	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	1	-	21	2	-	-	1	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
OITA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	-	124	12	2	-	106	6
RATE								
Current	0.1	-	0.2	0.0	0.1	-	0.1	0.0
Previous	-	-	0.2	0.0	0.1	-	0.1	0.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 10 December 1949  
Continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				JAPANESE "B" ENCEPHALITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	48	3	-	-	1	-
AOMORI	1	-	51	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	1	-	16	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	15	1	-	-	3	2
AKITA	1	-	13	1	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	31	-	-	-	1	1
FUKUSHIMA	1	-	25	1	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	38	1	-	-	30	22
TOCHIGI	-	-	20	-	-	-	2	2
GUMMA	1	-	10	1	-	-	22	5
SAITAMA	-	-	30	-	-	-	15	8
CHIBA	-	-	39	3	-	-	6	2
TOKYO	1	-	129	3	-	-	215	67
KANAGAWA	-	-	39	-	-	-	115	36
NIIGATA	-	-	44	3	-	-	9	-
TOYAMA	1	-	23	1	-	-	24	4
ISHIKAWA	-	-	18	1	-	-	21	6
FUKUI	-	-	32	1	-	-	95	28
YAMANASHI	1	-	14	1	-	-	2	1
NAGANO	-	-	23	-	-	-	30	7
GIFU	-	-	25	1	-	-	2	3
SHIZUOKA	1	-	24	1	-	-	49	21
AICHI	-	-	68	1	-	-	75	6
MIE	-	-	31	3	-	-	36	14
SHIGA	4	-	2192	4	-	-	6	7
KYOTO	-	-	132	1	-	-	25	3
OSAKA	-	-	25	-	-	-	105	52
HYOGO	1	-	56	3	-	-	12	5
NARA	-	-	13	2	-	-	23	2
WAKAYAMA	-	-	11	2	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	1	-	26	1	-	-	2	1
SHIMANE	1	-	14	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	28	2	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	45	-	-	-	*84	*41
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	27	2	-	-	76	42
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	10	3	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	27	-	-	-	12	9
EHIME	-	-	33	2	-	-	15	4
KOCHI	-	-	16	-	-	-	10	1
FUKUOKA	-	-	66	7	-	-	15	1
SAGA	1	-	16	2	-	-	19	10
NAGASAKI	-	-	39	2	-	-	1	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	34	1	-	-	67	24
OITA	-	-	20	-	-	-	17	8
MIYAZAKI	-	-	24	2	-	-	29	13
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	30	2	-	-	37	14
TOTAL	17	-	3,690	65	-	-	*1,308	*473
RATE								
Current	1.1		4.8	0.1			1.7	0.6
Previous	1.7	0.3			0.3	0.1		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 10 December 1949  
Continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	6	-	391	8	1	-	152	45
AOMORI	1	-	35	-	-	-	36	6
IWATE	3	-	54	-	1	-	27	6
MIYAGI	2	-	62	2	-	-	57	13
AKITA	1	-	47	1	1	-	35	8
YAMAGATA	2	-	59	1	1	-	30	11
FUKUSHIMA	1	-	60	1	2	-	53	13
IBARAKI	-	-	61	-	-	-	32	7
TOCHIGI	-	-	56	2	-	-	10	2
GUMMA	2	-	76	-	-	-	22	9
SAITAMA	2	-	190	4	-	-	30	11
CHIBA	3	-	142	1	-	-	25	6
TOKYO	35	-	986	12	4	-	253	70
CHIANAGAWA	11	-	224	2	2	-	71	19
NIIGATA	1	-	50	2	-	-	20	5
TOYAMA	1	-	11	-	1	-	17	8
ISHIKAWA	-	-	8	-	-	-	4	1
FUKUI	1	-	10	-	-	-	* 12	1
YAMANASHI	-	-	46	5	-	-	11	3
NAGANO	13	-	351	3	2	-	22	8
Gifu	1	-	54	3	-	-	10	4
SHIZUOKA	2	-	60	1	1	-	31	12
AICHI	5	-	162	-	-	-	17	5
MIE	1	-	47	-	-	-	13	4
SHIGA	1	-	100	-	-	-	11	3
KYOTO	6	-	245	1	1	-	57	23
OSAKA	8	-	179	4	-	-	99	36
HYOGO	1	-	86	1	-	-	33	6
NARA	-	-	25	1	-	-	7	2
WAKAYAMA	-	-	26	1	-	-	1	-
TOTTORI	1	-	18	1	1	-	28	8
SHIMANE	2	-	56	-	-	-	12	6
OKAYAMA	1	-	108	2	1	1	8	4
HIROSHIMA	2	-	* 29	-	1	-	26	5
YAMAGUCHI	2	-	48	-	-	-	12	4
TOKUSHIMA	2	-	11	-	-	-	1	2
LAGAWA	1	-	22	1	-	-	8	1
EHIME	-	-	* 24	-	-	-	13	5
KOCHI	-	-	6	-	-	-	11	7
FUKUOKA	1	-	33	2	2	-	56	14
SAGA	-	-	5	-	-	-	10	2
NAGASAKI	-	-	14	-	-	-	15	3
KUMAMOTO	-	-	4	-	-	-	7	2
OTA	1	-	8	-	-	-	14	6
MIYAZAKI	-	-	6	-	-	-	8	4
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	4	-	-	-	7	4
TOTAL	124	-	* 4299	62	22	31	* 1434	424
RATE								
Current	8.0	-	5.5	0.1	1.4	0.1	1.8	0.5
Previous	7.8	0.2			1.0	0.5		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 10 December 1949  
Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPIING COUGH	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	13	10,868	22	9,353
AOMORI	4	1,257	8	1,713
IWATE	8	1,016	40	1,626
MIYAGI	7	1,616	39	2,580
AKITA	12	1,416	47	1,714
YAMAGATA	12	1,366	19	1,890
FUKUSHIMA	29	2,215	76	1,669
IBARAKI	1	2,919	45	1,849
TOCHIGI	5	830	21	1,471
GUMMA	63	2,748	49	2,769
SAITAMA	35	3,787	102	4,788
CHIBA	9	1,805	38	1,269
TOKYO	17	11,711	237	10,288
KANAGAWA	11	3,422	87	4,528
NIIGATA	32	5,484	48	2,706
TOYAMA	29	5,884	123	3,216
ISHIKAWA	6	2,929	67	1,880
FUKUI	57	2,085	52	1,443
YAMANASHI	13	1,824	47	520
NAGANO	83	3,499	81	3,774
GIFU	15	2,474	16	2,129
SHIZUOKA	16	3,337	75	3,321
AICHI	60	7,405	75	5,407
MIE	17	4,627	14	1,666
SHIGA	8	5,446	28	2,891
KYOTO	1	6,286	51	3,330
OSAKA	1	5,906	37	4,645
HYOGO	25	4,708	79	4,906
NARA	-	1,363	2	495
WAKAYAMA	-	* 1,830	22	* 556
TOTTORI	1	* 870	23	* 924
SHIMANE	-	5,806	20	1,026
OKAYAMA	2	1,198	24	2,079
HIROSHIMA	27	3,046	43	3,918
YAMAGUCHI	1	2,910	5	1,362
TOKUSHIMA	4	667	18	560
KAGAWA	11	748	37	2,421
EHIME	10	1,546	21	4,221
KOCHI	3	411	-	334
FUKUOKA	11	14,653	103	6,700
SAGA	3	3,649	24	1,566
NAGASAKI	6	3,926	47	1,418
NUMAMOTO	-	4,161	22	1,119
OITA	1	2,302	23	705
MIYAZAKI	6	1,668	1	655
KAGOSHIMA	11	1,489	13	870
TOTAL	686	163,113	2,134	* 120,573
RATE				
Current	44.2	210.3	137.6	155.5
Previous	55.7		125.5	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 10 December 1949  
Continued

PREFECTURE	TUBERCULOSIS		PNEUMONIA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	657	33,749	135	9,660
AOMORI	90	7,366	22	2,218
IWATE	184	8,561	74	2,648
MIYAGI	180	9,873	68	3,288
AKITA	153	6,209	151	2,074
YAMAGATA	143	6,069	98	2,531
FUKUSHIMA	135	* 7,279	99	3,551
IBARAKI	99	5,913	50	3,845
TOCHIGI	57	4,318	30	2,140
GUMMA	71	5,945	113	3,739
SAITAMA	319	9,563	153	4,404
CHIBA	197	7,853	46	1,612
TOKYO	976	52,985	175	7,849
KANAGAWA	294	13,948	118	3,758
NIIGATA	204	10,906	98	4,967
TOYAMA	151	9,991	223	4,403
ISHIKAWA	106	6,607	49	1,804
FUKUI	80	4,431	44	1,257
YAMANASHI	48	2,234	7	1,223
NAGANO	236	10,977	90	4,197
GIFU	99	7,366	39	2,754
SHIZUOKA	178	8,774	53	3,251
AICHI	454	19,774	102	4,524
MI	183	7,795	23	2,534
SHIGA	52	3,758	38	1,992
KYOTO	230	14,335	73	2,361
OSAKA	411	22,495	130	2,701
HYOGO	414	16,283	148	3,726
NARA	47	2,587	5	664
WAKAYAMA	72	4,083	37	1,233
TOTTORI	72	* 3,305	17	* 819
SHIMANE	125	6,250	24	1,632
OKAYAMA	239	10,056	37	2,500
HIROSHIMA	259	14,948	43	2,809
YAMAGUCHI	336	8,965	29	1,749
TOHUSHIMA	39	3,153	23	1,115
WAGAWA	47	5,168	26	1,387
EHIME	90	7,038	29	3,717
KOCHI	16	3,000	10	905
FUKUOKA	398	19,015	167	4,877
SAGA	91	4,369	35	1,697
NAGASAKI	185	* 8,686	78	1,899
KUMAMOTO	243	5,937	83	2,494
OITA	56	4,882	32	998
MIYAZAKI	91	6,446	55	1,765
KAGOSHIMA	172	6,040	62	1,502
TOTAL	8,979	* 449,260	3,241	* 128,773
RATE				
Current	578.9	579.3	209.0	166.1
Previous	538.4		193.0	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 10 December 1949  
Continued

PREFECTURE	INFLUENZA		POLIOMYELITIS		TETANUS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	78	2	500	-	40
AOMORI	-	18	-	185	-	20
IWATE	-	-	-	70	-	21
MIYAGI	-	41	4	163	-	26
AKITA	-	-	2	71	2	18
YAMAGATA	-	1	1	102	1	18
FUKUSHIMA	2	9	-	41	-	36
IBATAKI	-	4	-	35	2	150
TOCHIGI	-	6	1	14	-	40
GUMMA	-	72	-	44	-	68
SAITAMA	-	59	1	59	2	67
CHIBA	-	4	-	20	1	100
TOKYO	-	91	5	280	5	113
KANAGAWA	-	15	1	98	-	57
NIIGATA	-	182	-	41	1	39
TOYAMA	2	38	1	37	-	13
ISHIKAWA	-	54	1	66	1	37
FUKUI	16	100	-	55	-	14
YAMANASHI	-	14	-	6	-	20
NAGANO	-	82	-	95	-	73
GIFU	-	36	-	34	-	37
SHIZUOKA	-	41	-	76	3	72
AICHI	4	61	1	114	-	73
NAI	-	71	-	42	-	43
SHIGA	-	35	-	7	-	10
KYOTO	-	21	1	41	1	37
OSAKA	-	215	-	41	1	42
HYOGO	2	89	3	93	2	42
NARA	-	11	-	10	-	15
WAKAYAMA	-	11	-	*11	2	22
TOTTORI	-	-	-	9	-	9
SHIMANE	-	14	-	14	-	21
OKAYAMA	-	19	3	61	2	50
HIROSHIMA	1	96	-	13	-	39
YAMAGUCHI	28	69	-	18	1	35
TOKUSHIMA	-	44	1	32	-	22
KAGAWA	7	70	-	20	1	43
EHIME	3	51	1	56	-	71
TOCHU	-	3	-	12	-	32
FUKUOKA	-	37	4	109	2	84
SAGA	-	17	-	40	-	38
NAGASAKI	-	53	-	31	1	48
FUKUOTO	-	30	-	26	5	54
OITA	2	36	-	77	-	38
MIYAZAKI	5	51	15	54	1	57
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	1	17	2	94
<hr/>						
TOTAL	72	2049	49	*3040	40	2098
<hr/>						
RATE						
Current	4.6	2.6	3.2	3.9	2.6	2.7
Previous	2.3		2.8		2.9	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 10 December 1949  
Continued

PREFECTURE	RABIES		ANTHRAX		PUERPERAL INFECTION	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-	2	105
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	28
IWATE	-	-	-	-	1	14
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	1	14
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	24
YALAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	20
FUUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	19
IBARAKI	-	3	-	-	-	20
TOCHIGI	-	1	-	-	-	13
GUMMA	-	4	-	-	1	20
SAITAMA	-	11	-	-	-	44
CHIBA	-	23	-	-	-	8
TOKYO	-	18	-	1	-	19
KANAGAWA	-	8	-	2	-	14
NIIGATA	-	1	-	-	-	24
TOYAMA	-	-	-	4	2	40
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	1	-	13
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	2	19
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	10
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	2	39
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	12
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	20
AICHI	-	-	-	-	2	22
MIIE	-	-	-	-	-	8
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	17
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	23
OSAKA	-	-	-	1	-	6
HYOGO	-	-	1	1	-	39
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	1	11
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	4
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	1	25
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	1	19
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	31
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	3
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	2	17
IAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	8
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	26
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	5
FUKUOKA	-	1	-	-	-	20
SAGA	-	-	-	1	-	6
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	-	10
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	2	17
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	10
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	2	29
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	22
<hr/>						
TOTAL	-	70	1	11	22	917
<hr/>						
DATE						
Current	-	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.4	1.2
Previous	0.1	-	-	-	1.3	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 10 December 1949  
Continued

PREFECTURE	LEPROSY		TRACHOMA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HO, KAIDO	-	9	146	10,805
AOMORI	-	18	21	8,755
IWATE	1	16	80	3,774
MIYAGI	1	8	129	6,069
AKITA	-	14	47	4,475
YAMAGATA	-	5	34	2,389
FUKUSHIMA	-	4	28	* 3,195
IBARAKI	-	8	38	4,234
TOCHIGI	-	10	17	2,188
GUMMA	-	145	117	10,428
SAITAMA	-	11	48	5,586
CHIBA	-	2	37	2,629
TOKYO	1	51	50	6,740
KANAGAWA	-	18	63	3,697
NIIGATA	-	7	19	2,247
TOYAMA	-	1	31	2,694
ISHIKAWA	-	6	14	895
FUKUI	-	6	14	1,224
YAMANASHI	-	3	12	962
NAGANO	-	16	18	1,884
GIFU	-	8	46	2,390
SHIZUOKA	-	21	45	4,446
AICHI	-	26	94	12,438
MIIE	-	16	8	1,816
SHIGA	-	12	10	756
KYOTO	-	45	36	2,102
OSAKA	-	7	46	8,335
HYOGO	-	25	121	5,853
NARA	-	3	12	801
WAKAYAMA	-	7	50	2,760
TOTTORI	-	8	9	* 992
SHIMANE	-	5	8	978
OKAYAMA	-	14	71	3,595
HIROSHIMA	-	3	26	5,500
YAMAGUCHI	-	11	6	1,003
TOKUSHIMA	-	10	5	3,088
KAGAWA	-	5	24	3,436
EHIME	-	16	7	2,253
FUKUOKA	-	46	140	* 7,846
SAGA	-	6	9	690
NAGASAKI	1	27	21	2,310
KUMAMOTO	8	31	15	2,622
OITA	-	15	4	1,564
KIYAZAKI	1	9	15	3,883
KAGOSHIMA	2	12	4	2,458
KOCHI	-	7	8	1,410
TOTAL	22	753	1,803	* 170,195
RATE				
Current	1.4	1.0	116.3	219.5
Previous	0.8		172.0	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 10 December 1949  
Continued

PRELECTURE	INFECTIOUS DIARRHEA		DENGUE FEVER	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	5	-	-
IYAGI	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	22	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	16	-	-
GUMMA	-	10	-	-
SAITAMA	-	10	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	-	6	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	17	-	-
TOYAMA	-	8	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	1	-	-
FUKUI	-	17	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	21	-	-
GIFU	-	151	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	5	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	1
HYOGO	-	12	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	5	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	55	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	1	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	*210	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	154	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	13	-	-
FUJIOKA	-	11	-	2
SAGA	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	3	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	1	-	2
OITA	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	1	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	*755	-	5
RATE				
Current	-	1.0	-	0.0
Previous	0.7		-	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES FOR  
COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948 AND 1949

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for First 50 Weeks		
	10 Dec 1949	11 Dec 1948	13 Dec 1947	1949	1948	1947
<b>Cases</b>						
Diphtheria	351	428	516	13821	15373	27421
Dysentery	104	37	70	23771	14546	39162
Typhoid Fever	115	174	176	6222	9121	17492
Paratyphoid Fever	19	31	40	2136	2786	4620
Smallpox	1	-	-	124	28	390
Typhus Fever	2	12	21	106	454	1066
Malaria	17	30	58	3690	4889	11683
Japanese "B"						
Encephalitis	-	-	7	1308	7208	271
Scarlet Fever	124	99	47	4299	2740	2555
Epidemic Meningitis	22	18	26	1434	1985	3326
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	686	853	581	163113	52466	NA
Whooping Cough	1234	951	788	120573	50650	NA
Tuberculosis	8979	7265	5336	449260	365424	NA
Pneumonia	3241	1802	2461	128773	106304	NA
Influenza	72	47	49	2049	2769	NA
Poliomyelitis	49	24	NA	3040	933	NA
Yellow Fever	-	-	NA	-	-	NA
Tetanus	40	52	NA	2098	1881	NA
Puerperal Infection	22	19	NA	917	940	NA
Rabies	-	3	NA	70	42	NA
Anthrax	1	-	NA	11	4	NA
Glanders	-	-	NA	-	3	NA
Leprosy	22	11	NA	753	683	NA
Trachoma	1803	2308	NA	170195	144463	NA
Infectious Diarrhea	-	4	NA	755	NA	NA
Dengue Fever	-	-	NA	5	6	NA
<b>Deaths</b>						
Diphtheria	24	52	50	1284	1386	2268
Dysentery	28	17	31	6857	4007	7368
Typhoid Fever	9	18	29	779	1083	2197
Paratyphoid Fever	2	-	3	108	144	263
Smallpox	-	-	-	12	1	38
Typhus Fever	-	-	-	6	30	84
Malaria	-	-	1	65	40	24
Japanese "B"						
Encephalitis	-	7	-	473	2939	133
Scarlet Fever	-	2	1	62	39	59
Epidemic Meningitis	1	4	10	424	498	1094
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948 AND 1949

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Rates for First 50 Weeks		
	10 Dec 1949	11 Dec 1948	13 Dec 1947	1949	1948	1947
<b>Case Rates</b>						
Diphtheria	22.6	27.9	34.5	17.8	20.0	36.7
Dysentery	6.7	2.4	4.7	30.7	19.0	52.4
Typhoid fever	7.4	11.3	11.8	8.0	11.9	23.4
Paratyphoid fever	1.2	2.0	2.7	2.8	3.6	6.2
Smallpox	0.1	-	-	0.2	0.0	0.5
Typhus fever	0.1	0.8	1.4	0.1	0.6	1.4
Malaria	1.1	2.0	3.9	4.8	6.4	15.6
Japanese "B" Encephalitis	-	-	0.5	1.7	9.4	0.4
Scarlet fever	8.0	6.5	3.1	5.5	3.6	3.4
Epidemic meningitis	1.4	1.2	1.7	1.8	2.6	4.4
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	44.2	55.6	38.8	210.3	68.4	NA
Whooping cough	137.6	62.0	52.7	155.5	66.0	NA
Tuberculosis	578.9	473.6	356.7	579.3	476.5	NA
Pneumonia	209.0	117.5	164.5	166.1	138.6	NA
Influenza	4.6	3.1	3.3	2.6	3.6	NA
Polio-myelitis	3.2	1.6	NA	3.9	1.2	NA
Yellow fever	-	-	NA	-	-	NA
Tetanus	2.6	3.4	NA	2.7	2.5	NA
Puerperal infection	1.4	1.2	NA	1.2	1.2	NA
Rabies	-	0.2	NA	0.1	0.1	NA
Anthrax	0.1	-	NA	0.0	0.0	NA
Glanders	-	-	NA	-	0.0	NA
Leprosy	1.4	0.7	NA	1.0	0.9	NA
Trachoma	116.3	150.5	NA	219.5	188.4	NA
Infectious diarrhea	-	0.3	NA	1.0	NA	NA
Dengue fever	-	-	NA	0.0	0.0	NA
<b>Death Rates</b>						
Diphtheria	1.5	3.4	3.3	1.7	1.8	3.0
Dysentery	1.8	1.1	2.1	8.8	5.2	9.9
Typhoid fever	0.6	1.2	1.9	1.0	1.4	2.9
Paratyphoid fever	0.1	-	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4
Smallpox	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.1
Typhus fever	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.1
Malaria	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Japanese "B" Encephalitis	-	0.5	-	0.6	3.8	0.2
Scarlet fever	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Epidemic meningitis	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.5
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT  
OF  
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN  
WEEK ENDED 10 DEC 1949

PREFECTURE	SYPHILIS		GONORRHEA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	119	7443	165	8216
AOMORI	19	1968	34	1799
IWATE	55	1710	24	879
MIYAGI	25	2427	18	1919
AKITA	34	1746	15	1103
YAMAGATA	45	2300	21	1229
FUKUSHIMA	68	3054	67	2350
IBARAKI	27	2241	27	1536
TOCHIGI	47	2863	47	2276
GUMMA	32	2637	17	2014
SAITAMA	65	2497	43	1729
CHIBA	75	3160	41	2113
TOKYO	157	12445	510	15696
KANAGAWA	206	10765	469	16729
NIIGATA	62	2651	44	1396
TOYAMA	46	2159	43	2318
ISHIKAWA	50	1995	46	2195
FUJUI	9	1324	14	1221
YAMANASHI	13	1077	14	975
NAGANO	45	2503	41	2395
GIFU	34	1725	50	3436
SHIZUOKA	62	3628	76	3379
AICHI	100	7875	92	8295
MIE	44	2542	24	1810
SHIGA	22	1526	17	1320
KYOTO	120	6747	106	5121
OSAKA	235	14295	164	9626
HYOGO	152	11075	127	8517
NARA	38	1955	22	2059
WAKAYAMA	46	3128	60	3352
TOTTORI	29	1565	20	1452
SHIMANE	10	915	5	722
OKAYAMA	58	3746	58	3414
HIROSHIMA	88	5926	135	7572
YAMAGUCHI	120	4141	129	5828
TOKUSHIMA	6	1381	8	806
KAGAWA	10	2233	8	1149
EHIME	28	2235	19	1671
KOCHI	20	1454	39	1611
FUKUOKA	299	*14522	396	*16012
SAGA	34	2582	37	2346
NAGASAKI	214	6685	83	4726
KUMAMOTO	22	3204	11	2298
OITA	103	2459	67	2556
MIYAZAKI	20	1668	15	1495
KAGOSHIMA	16	2135	13	2348
TOTAL	3169	*180312	3521	*173049
RATE				
Current	204.3	232.5	227.0	223.1
Previous	180.6		207.9	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report of VD - 10 December 1949  
Continued

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOUMAIDO	10	700	1	33
AOMORI	1	142	-	2
IVATE	-	70	-	4
MIYAGI	3	155	-	-
AKITA	1	89	-	3
YAMAGATA	-	49	-	2
FUKUSHIMA	2	240	-	2
IBARAKI	1	269	-	4
TOCHIGI	5	196	1	2
GUMMA	3	237	-	7
SAITAMA	3	137	-	4
CHIBA	11	294	-	7
TOKYO	30	1794	-	48
KANAGAWA	52	2000	-	46
NIIGATA	2	84	-	5
TOYAMA	3	166	-	4
ISHIKAWA	6	181	1	11
FUKUI	-	179	-	3
YAMANASHI	-	152	-	3
NAGANO	2	144	-	-
GIFU	4	347	1	7
SHIZUOKA	2	256	-	7
AICHI	17	1245	1	5
MIIE	4	304	-	10
SHIGA	2	310	-	3
KYOTO	23	1399	1	66
OSAKA	36	1960	1	91
EYOGO	25	1366	-	51
NARA	9	436	-	14
WAKAYAMA	8	537	-	14
TOTTORI	1	175	-	4
SHIMANE	-	50	-	1
OKAYAMA	13	674	-	8
HIROSHIMA	18	969	1	38
YAMAGUCHI	5	381	1	18
TOKUSHIMA	-	88	-	3
KAGAWA	1	113	-	3
ETSUME	3	190	-	3
KOCHI	2	123	-	13
FUKUOKA	29	1815	-	32
SAGA	4	134	-	4
KAGASAKI	7	528	-	16
KUMAMOTO	4	93	-	2
OITA	9	170	-	5
MIYAZAKI	-	63	-	5
FAGOSHIMA	1	191	-	9
TOTAL	362	21195	9	612
RATE				
Current	23.3	27.3	0.6	0.8
Previous	19.4		0.8	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE RATES OF  
 VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR  
 COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948 AND 1949

DISEASES	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for		
	10 Dec 1949	11 Dec 1948	13 Dec 1947	First 50 Weeks		
				1949	1948	1947

NUMBER

Syphilis	3169	3899	3081	180312	207245	141852
Gonorrhea	3521	3442	3921	173049	211555	204192
Chancroid	362	536	680	21195	35360	39066
Lymphogranuloma Venereum	9	13	NA	612	677	NA

RATE

Syphilis	204.3	254.2	206.0	232.5	270.2	189.7
Gonorrhea	227.0	224.4	262.1	223.1	275.8	273.0
Chancroid	23.3	34.9	45.5	27.3	46.1	52.2
Lymphogranuloma Venereum	0.6	0.8	NA	0.8	0.9	NA

FOOTNOTES

1. There were no cases or deaths reported for cholera or plague, and also no cases of yellow fever or glanders.
2. Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1949 and are computed on an annual basis.
3. A dash ( - ) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.
4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.
5. "NA" indicates that data are not available.
6. "NR" indicates that no report was received.
7. \* Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.

DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN  
JAPAN FOR THE WEEK ENDED 17 DECEMBER 1949

During the fifty-first week, ended 17 December 1949, there were 17,553 cases of the 28<sup>1</sup>/<sub>7</sub> communicable diseases now being reported compared with 17,804 cases reported for the same diseases last week.

Diphtheria cases (415) increased 18 percent since last week (351). Deaths (38) were also higher than previously (24). The present number of cases was only slightly below the figure (430) recorded for the fifty-first week of last year and about 10 percent less than the corresponding 1947 total (467). Cases increased over last week in 27 prefectures, decreased in 16, and remained the same in 3. Shiga Prefecture reported having no cases this week, while Tokyo-to and Fukuoka, with 28 cases each, reported the greatest number. The current and cumulative case rates were 26.8 and 18.0 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 2.5 and 1.7.

There were 30 percent fewer dysentery cases this week (73) than last week (104). Deaths, however, increased from 28 to 32. Current cases were 78 percent higher than in the same week of last year (41) and 52 percent above the total (48) for the comparable period of 1947. Decreases from last week were recorded in 17 prefectures, increases in 7, and the same number in 10, while there were no cases during either period in the remaining 12. Over a fourth of this week's cases were in Tokyo-to (20), and the remaining cases were distributed among 24 additional prefectures with from 1 to 8 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 4.7 and 30.2 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 2.1 and 8.7.

Typhoid fever cases decreased 18 percent, from 115 last week to 94 currently. Deaths, on the other hand, increased from 9 to 15. Present cases were about 40 percent below those recorded for the same weeks of 1948 (152) and 1947 (159). There were decreases from last week in 18 prefectures and increases in 17. Of the 11 remaining prefectures which did not change, 6 had no cases during either period. Fourteen prefectures this week reported having no cases while Tokyo-to, at the other extreme, had 13. The current and cumulative case rates were 6.1 and 8.0 respectively, and the corresponding death rates were both 1.0.

There were 24 cases of paratyphoid and 1 death this week compared with 19 cases and 2 deaths in the preceding period. The present case figure was somewhat less than half of the totals recorded for the same weeks of 1948 (52) and 1947 (50). Well over half (26) of the prefectures reported having no cases either this week or last week, twelve had more cases, seven fewer, and one the same number. This week's cases were distributed among 14 prefectures having from 1 to 5 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.5 and 2.8 respectively, while corresponding death rates were both 0.1.

No smallpox cases were reported this week whereas last week there was one. The one death that occurred in Fukuoka Prefecture this week was the first to be reported in Japan since the middle of July. Records for the fifty-first weeks of 1948 and 1947 show one case in each. The current death rate as of 17 December 1949 was 0.1. The cumulative case and death rates were 0.2 and less than 0.1 respectively.

Two cases of typhus fever were reported this week, the same number as in each of the three preceding weeks. There have been no deaths since early September. In the fifty-first weeks of 1948 and 1947 cases numbered 10 and 6 respectively. The two current cases occurred in the neighboring prefectures of Saitama and Tokyo. The current and cumulative case rates were both 0.1 while the cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

There were the same number of malaria cases this week (17) as in the preceding week. Deaths increased from zero to two. In the fifty-first week of last year there were 24 cases, and in the same period of 1947 the number (53) was more than three times the present figure. Over half (26) of the prefectures reported no cases in either the present week or last week, there were decreases in 10, increases in 8, and no change in the remaining 2. This week's cases occurred in 11 prefectures having from 1 to 3 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.1 and 4.7 respectively. Corresponding death rates were both 0.1.

No Japanese "B" encephalitis cases or deaths were reported either this week or last week. There were also no cases in the fifty-first weeks of 1948 and 1947. The cumulative case and death rates as of 17 December 1949 were 1.7 and 0.6 respectively.

The incidence of scarlet fever has remained about the same for three weeks. There were 125 cases this week, whereas in the two preceding weeks they numbered 124 and 128. No deaths have been reported for two weeks. Present cases were 20 percent higher than in the same period of last year (104) and nearly three and a half times the number (36) in the corresponding 1947 week. Nineteen prefectures reported decreases from last week, 14 increases, and 6 the same number. Seven additional prefectures had no cases during either period. More than a fourth of this week's cases were again in Tokyo-to (35), while the remainder occurred in 24 other prefectures having from 1 to 15 cases each. Twenty-one prefectures, including the entire island of Kyushu, had no cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 8.1 and 5.6 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.1.

Epidemic meningitis cases decreased from 22 last week to 13 currently, while deaths increased from 1 to 6. There were 24 and 17 cases respectively during the fifty-first weeks of 1948 and 1947. Half (23) of the prefectures, including the entire island of Shikoku, reported no cases either this week or in the preceding week. Decreases occurred in 12, increases in 9, and no change in 2. Twelve prefectures with one or 2 cases each accounted for all of this week's total. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.8 and 1.8 respectively, while corresponding death rates were 0.4 and 0.5.

There continued to be no cholera or plague.

The number of measles cases this week (807) was 18 percent greater than in the preceding week (686). It was 25 percent less than that (1,073) recorded for the same week of last year but 20 percent above the corresponding 1947 total (675). About half (24) of the prefectures reported more cases this week than last week and 16 reported fewer. Of the six prefectures that did not change, half (Nara, Wakayama, and Shimane) had no cases during either period. The most notable numeric changes were an increase from 35 to 104 cases in Saitama and a decrease from 57 to 5 cases in Fukui Prefecture. Saitama Prefecture accounted for approximately one-eighth of the total cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 52.0 and 207.2 respectively.

Whooping cough cases (2,160) remained approximately the same as in the previous week (2,134). They were about two and a fourth times the number (964) recorded for the same period of 1948 and more than two and three-fourths times the comparable 1947 figure (775). Cases increased over last week in about half (24) of the prefectures, decreased in 21, and remained the same in 1. The largest numeric changes occurred in Aomori and Gumma Prefectures, where cases increased by 59 and 51 respectively, and in Toyama Prefecture, where they decreased by 55. Tokyo-to (246) accounted for over a tenth of the total cases. The remaining cases ranged from 1 in Kagoshima to 131 in Saitama. The current and cumulative case rates were 139.3 and 155.2 respectively.

The number of tuberculosis cases this week (7,627) was 15 percent less than in the preceding period (8,979). It was 16 percent greater than the corresponding 1948 figure (6,588) and 78 percent above the total (4,289) for the same week of 1947. Cases decreased from last week in 32 prefectures and increased in 14. Prefectural case figures currently ranged from 31 to 948. The current and cumulative case rates were 491.8 and 577.6 respectively.

There were 12 percent more pneumonia cases this week (3,614) than last week (3,241). The current number was 78 percent greater than that (2,028) recorded for the same week of last year and 42 percent above the corresponding 1947 figure (2,554). Increases over last week occurred in 27 prefectures and decreases in 19. Two prefectures (Hokkaido and Tokyo-to) had increases of 87 and 80 cases respectively over last week. The greatest decrease occurred in Hyogo Prefecture with 72 fewer cases this week than last. Four prefectures that together accounted for more than a fourth of this week's total cases were Toyama (278), Tokyo-to (255), Hokkaido (222), and Saitama (216). The other 42 prefectures had cases ranging from 3 to 183. The current and cumulative case rates were 233.0 and 167.4 respectively.

Influenza cases increased approximately 80 percent, from 72 last week to 130 currently. Present cases were more than six times those (20) in the same week of last year and over three times the number (41) in the comparable period of 1947. More than half (24) of the prefectures reported no cases in either the present week or last week. Fourteen had increases over last week, 7 decreases, and 1 no change. Cases in Okayama Prefecture increased from zero to 42, and those in Kagawa increased from 7 to 37. Together they accounted for over 60 percent of the total this week. Eighteen additional prefectures with from 1 to 12 cases each accounted for the remainder. The current and cumulative case rates were 8.4 and 2.8 respectively.

Poliomyelitis cases (33) were one-third below last week's total (49) and the same as in the corresponding week of last year. Fifteen prefectures reported decreases from last week, ten increases, and one the same number both weeks, while twenty reported no cases either week. The present cases occurred in Miyazaki Prefecture, with 8 cases, and 14 other prefectures with from 1 to 3 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.1 and 3.9 respectively.

There were 37 cases of tetanus this week compared with 40 last week and 32 in the corresponding week of last year. Cases decreased from last week in 16 prefectures and increased in 9. Of the remaining 21 prefectures that did not change, the majority (16) had no cases either week. Chiba Prefecture, with six cases, accounted for approximately one-sixth of this week's total, while 20 other prefectures with from 1 to 4 cases each accounted for the remainder. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.4 and 2.7 respectively.

The number of cases of puerperal infection (22) was the same both this week and last week. In the fifty-first week of 1948 there were 16 cases. Nearly half (22) of the prefectures reported no cases either this week or last week. Eleven had more, ten had fewer, and three the same number. Present cases were distributed among 16 prefectures having from 1 to 3 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.4 and 1.2 respectively.

One rabies case was reported this week whereas last week there was none. One case was reported in the corresponding week of last year. The current case was in Saitama Prefecture. The current and cumulative case rates were both 0.1.

No anthrax cases were reported this week compared with one last week. In 1948 there were no cases during the fifty-first week. The cumulative case rate was less than 0.1.

Leprosy cases (8) were approximately one-third of last week's total (22) and one-half the corresponding 1948 total (15). Five prefectures with from 1 to 3 cases each accounted for the current total. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.5 and 1.0 respectively.

There were 30 percent more cases of trachoma this week (2,338) than last week (1,803). The current number was 40 percent below that (3,900) for the corresponding 1948 week. Cases decreased from last week in 25 prefectures, increased in 19, and remained the same in 2. Prefectural case figures for the present period ranged from 2 to 269. The current and cumulative case rates were 150.7 and 218.1 respectively.

Thirteen cases of infectious diarrhea were reported this week, compared with none last week and one in the fifty-first week of last year. Hyogo (7), Miyazaki (5), and Fukuoka (1) prefectures reported the current cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.8 and 1.0 respectively.

There have been no cases of dengue fever reported since early August, and there were no cases during the fifty-first week of last year. The cumulative case rate as of 17 December 1949 was less than 0.1.

There continued to be no yellow fever or glanders.

The current and cumulative numbers of syphilis cases were 3,169 and 183,481 respectively; gonorrhea, 3,372 and 176,421; chancroid, 326 and 21,521; and lymphogranuloma venereum, 12 and 624. The number of cases of syphilis this week was the same as last week; gonorrhea and chancroid were lower, and lymphogranuloma venereum

was higher. Last week there were 3,169 cases of syphilis, 3,521 of gonorrhea, 362 of chancroid, and 9 of lymphogranuloma venereum. In the same period of last year the numbers of cases of syphilis and chancroid were higher than currently, gonorrhea lower, and lymphogranuloma venereum the same number. At that time syphilis cases numbered 3,608, gonorrhea 3,276, chancroid 522, and lymphogranuloma venereum 12. The current and cumulative case rates for each of these diseases were: syphilis, 204.3 and 232.0 respectively; gonorrhea, 217.4 and 223.0; chancroid, 21.0 and 27.2; and lymphogranuloma venereum 0.8 and 0.8.

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1/ These 28 diseases do not include the 4 venereal diseases which are tallied separately.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM  
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN  
WEEK ENDED 17 DECEMBER 1949

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	22	8	839	119	-	1	473	87
AOMORI	9	1	250	18	1	-	136	* 31
IWATE	13	1	320	38	1	4	633	86
MIYAGI	11	1	419	26	8	-	304	53
AKITA	14	1	373	26	1	-	232	44
YAMAGATA	1	-	201	23	-	-	431	63
FUKUSHIMA	10	1	267	25	1	-	458	159
IBARAKI	10	-	249	19	6	-	1061	549
TOCHIGI	4	-	210	19	1	-	607	267
GUMMA	3	2	197	29	1	-	1489	399
SAITAMA	8	1	325	20	5	3	1779	486
CHIBA	11	1	219	27	1	1	843	283
TOKYO	28	2	1004	103	20	6	* 3339	809
KANAGAWA	10	3	374	45	1	-	977	211
NIIGATA	7	1	582	43	5	-	1645	279
TOYAMA	12	-	245	24	1	-	140	50
ISHIKAWA	4	-	240	21	1	-	173	44
FUKUI	4	1	159	12	1	-	114	32
YAMANASHI	4	-	66	9	-	-	154	43
NAGANO	6	-	291	23	2	-	539	87
GIFU	2	-	157	24	1	4	474	212
SHIZUOKA	3	-	278	30	2	2	1069	325
AICHI	6	-	369	20	-	4	1162	436
RIE	2	-	198	14	-	-	293	76
SHIGA	-	-	98	8	-	-	78	15
KYOTO	10	2	192	15	4	1	386	78
OSAKA	3	-	347	29	1	-	591	95
HYOGO	18	-	439	39	2	-	328	102
NARA	2	-	96	17	-	-	48	22
WAKAYAMA	3	-	94	1	-	-	110	34
TOTTORI	2	1	84	11	-	-	77	25
SHIMANE	11	-	266	16	-	-	310	127
OKAYAMA	6	1	179	23	-	-	173	99
HIROSHIMA	14	-	411	25	2	1	423	175
YAMAGUCHI	11	-	341	27	-	-	252	111
TOKUSHIMA	5	-	119	8	1	-	172	60
KAGAWA	3	1	120	17	-	-	242	81
EHIME	5	2	208	22	-	1	295	87
KOCHI	6	-	134	3	-	-	122	49
FUKUOKA	28	2	911	77	3	1	445	137
SAGA	7	-	416	30	1	1	113	45
NAGASAKI	20	1	401	29	-	-	218	40
KUMAMOTO	6	1	* 231	28	1	-	* 204	90
OITA	10	-	365	35	1	1	187	107
MIYAZAKI	16	2	517	49	-	1	393	119
KAGOSHIMA	25	1	443	56	-	-	172	81
TOTAL	415	38	* 14,244	1,322	73	32	* 23,864	* 6,890

Date								
Current	26.8	2.5	18.0	1.7	4.7	2.1	30.2	8.7
Previous	22.6	1.5			6.7	1.8		

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID FEVER				PARATYPHOID FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	4	1	*189	31	2	-	82	5
AOMORI	-	-	85	*15	-	-	39	1
IWATE	1	-	82	10	-	-	33	2
MIYAGI	4	-	201	22	3	-	114	9
AKITA	1	-	54	6	-	-	16	3
YAMAGATA	-	1	54	8	-	-	18	1
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	119	13	-	-	135	8
IBARAKI	-	-	84	15	-	-	47	2
TOCHIGI	-	-	66	18	-	-	23	-
GUMMA	1	-	54	10	-	-	32	2
SAITAMA	2	3	195	24	1	-	52	5
CHIBA	-	-	146	26	1	-	42	2
TOKYO	13	3	855	95	5	-	479	15
KANAGAWA	4	1	265	35	-	-	59	2
NIIGATA	3	-	*304	13	-	-	78	2
TOYAMA	-	-	89	18	-	-	42	3
ISHIKAWA	-	-	46	9	-	-	30	2
FUKUI	4	-	134	10	-	-	29	2
YAMANASHI	1	-	11	2	-	-	5	1
NAGANO	2	-	114	12	-	-	47	3
GIFU	4	1	204	28	1	-	26	4
SHIZUOKA	7	-	246	26	-	-	102	6
AICHI	3	1	328	35	-	-	89	-
NAI	4	-	274	31	-	-	54	6
SHIGA	1	-	29	5	1	1	17	2
KYOTO	3	1	*161	18	-	-	58	-
OSAKA	2	-	241	38	1	-	51	5
HYOGO	3	-	292	36	-	-	31	-
NARA	-	-	87	19	-	-	12	-
WAKAYAMA	7	-	91	11	-	-	31	1
TOTTORI	2	-	65	4	-	-	15	-
SHIMANE	2	-	76	9	-	-	16	1
OKAYAMA	2	-	114	34	-	-	21	1
HIROSHIMA	2	1	282	26	3	-	75	5
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	749	6	1	-	10	-
TOKUSHIMA	1	1	68	7	-	-	12	1
KAGAWA	-	-	742	5	-	-	5	1
EFU	-	-	58	6	1	-	*17	1
KOCHI	2	1	99	17	-	-	8	2
FUKUOKA	1	-	158	20	1	-	46	1
SAGA	-	-	40	5	-	-	6	-
NAGASAKI	4	-	60	3	1	-	8	-
KUMAMOTO	1	-	*25	3	-	-	*33	1
OITA	1	-	31	5	-	-	10	1
MIYAZAKI	2	-	34	4	2	-	15	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	13	4	-	-	6	-

TOTAL	94	15	*6324	*797	24	1	*2176	109
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RATE								
Current	6.1	1.0	8.0	1.0	1.5	0.1	2.8	0.1
Previous	7.4	0.6			1.2	0.1		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 17 December 1949  
Continued

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HONMAIDO	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	3
AKITA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOKYO	-	-	3	-	1	-	19	1
KANAGAWA	-	-	2	-	-	-	11	-
NIIGATA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	62	7	-	-	25	1
KYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
NARA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	9	1	-	-	4	-
TOTTORI	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	12	1	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
TOCHU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	1	21	3	-	-	1	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	* 1	-
OITA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<hr/>								
TOTAL	-	1	124	13	2	-	*107	6
<hr/>								
RATE								
Current	-	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	-	0.1	0.0
Previous	0.1	-			0.1	-		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 17 December 1949  
Continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				JAPANESE "B" ENCEPHALITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HO KAI DO	-	1	48	4	-	-	1	-
AO ORI	1	-	52	-	-	-	-	-
IVATE	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	15	1	-	-	3	2
AKITA	2	-	15	1	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	31	-	-	-	1	1
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	25	1	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	38	1	-	-	30	22
TOCHIGI	-	-	20	-	-	-	2	2
GUMMA	-	-	10	1	-	-	22	5
SAITAMA	2	-	32	-	-	-	15	8
CHIBA	-	-	39	3	-	-	6	2
TOKYO	2	-	131	3	-	-	215	67
KANAGAWA	-	-	39	-	-	-	115	36
NIIGATA	1	-	45	3	-	-	9	-
TOYAMA	-	-	23	1	-	-	24	4
ISHIKAWA	-	-	18	1	-	-	21	6
FUKUI	-	-	32	1	-	-	95	28
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	14	1	-	-	2	1
NAGANO	-	-	23	-	-	-	30	7
GIFU	-	-	25	1	-	-	* 7	3
SHIZUOKA	-	-	24	1	-	-	49	21
AICHI	-	-	68	1	-	-	75	6
RIE	-	-	31	3	-	-	36	14
SHIGA	1	-	2193	4	-	-	6	* 2
KYOTO	-	-	132	1	-	-	25	3
OSAKA	-	-	25	-	-	-	105	52
HYOGO	-	-	56	3	-	-	12	5
NARA	1	-	14	2	-	-	23	2
WAKAYAMA	-	-	11	2	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	26	1	-	-	2	1
SHIMANE	1	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	28	2	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	2	-	47	-	-	-	84	41
YAMAGUCHI	3	-	30	2	-	-	76	42
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	10	3	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	27	-	-	-	12	9
EHIME	-	-	33	2	-	-	15	4
KOCHI	-	-	16	-	-	-	10	1
FUKUOKA	1	-	67	7	-	-	15	1
SAGA	-	-	16	2	-	-	19	10
NAGASAKI	-	-	39	2	-	-	1	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	34	1	-	-	67	24
OITA	-	-	20	-	-	-	17	8
MIYAZAKI	-	-	24	2	-	-	*26	*10
KAGOSHIMA	-	1	30	3	-	-	37	14
<hr/>								
TOTAL	17	2	3707	7	-	-	*1310	*465
<hr/>								
RATE								
Current	1.1	0.1	4.7	0.1	-	-	1.7	0.6
Previous	1.1	-			-	-		

See footnotes at end of table.

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PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	8	-	399	8	1	-	153	45
AOMORI	-	-	35	-	1	-	37	6
IWATE	1	-	55	-	-	-	27	6
MIYAGI	2	-	64	2	1	-	58	13
AKITA	-	-	47	1	1	1	36	9
YAMAGATA	1	-	60	1	2	-	32	11
FUKUSHIMA	3	-	63	1	-	-	53	13
IBARAKI	1	-	62	-	1	1	33	8
TOCHIGI	1	-	57	2	1	1	11	3
GUMMA	2	-	78	-	-	-	22	9
SAITAMA	-	-	190	4	1	-	31	11
CHIBA	4	-	146	1	-	-	25	6
TOKYO	35	-	*1025	12	-	-	*254	70
KANAGAWA	12	-	236	2	-	2	71	21
NIIGATA	-	-	50	2	-	-	23	5
TOYAMA	-	-	11	-	-	-	17	8
ISHIKAWA	-	-	8	-	-	-	4	1
FUKUI	-	-	10	-	1	-	13	1
YAMANASHI	1	-	47	5	-	-	11	3
NAGANO	15	-	366	3	-	-	22	8
GIFU	-	-	*53	3	-	-	10	4
SHIZUOKA	2	-	62	1	-	-	31	12
AICHI	10	-	172	-	-	-	17	5
MIE	2	-	49	-	-	-	13	4
SHIGA	7	-	107	-	-	-	11	3
KYOTO	6	-	251	1	-	-	57	23
OSAKA	1	-	*178	4	-	-	*98	36
HYOGO	-	-	86	1	-	-	33	6
NARA	1	-	*28	1	-	-	7	2
WAKAYAMA	-	-	26	1	1	-	2	-
TOTTORI	-	-	18	1	-	-	28	8
SHIMANE	1	-	57	-	-	-	12	6
OKAYAMA	1	-	109	2	-	-	8	4
HIROSHIMA	4	-	33	-	-	-	26	5
YAMAGUCHI	1	-	49	-	-	-	12	4
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	11	-	-	-	1	2
KAGAWA	-	-	22	1	-	-	8	1
EHIME	-	-	24	-	-	-	13	5
KOCHI	3	-	9	-	-	-	11	7
FUKUOKA	-	-	33	2	1	-	57	14
SAGA	-	-	5	-	-	-	10	2
NAGASAKI	-	-	14	-	-	-	15	3
KUMAMOTO	-	-	*3	-	-	-	7	2
OITA	-	-	8	-	-	-	14	6
MIYAZAKI	-	-	6	-	-	-	8	4
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	4	-	1	1	8	5
<hr/>								
TOTAL	125	-	*4426	62	13	6	*1450	430
<hr/>								
RATE								
Current	8.1	-	5.6	0.1	0.8	0.4	1.8	0.5
Previous	8.0	-			1.4	0.1		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 17 December 1949  
Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPIING COUGH	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	14	10882	84	9737
AOMORI	19	1276	67	*1784
IWATE	15	1031	51	1677
MIYAGI	22	*1639	21	*2607
AKITA	22	1438	23	1737
YAMAGATA	14	1380	9	1899
FUKUSHIMA	8	2223	59	1728
IBATAKI	1	2920	52	1901
TOCHIGI	13	843	21	1492
GUMMA	65	2813	100	2869
SAITAMA	104	3891	131	4919
CHIBA	6	1811	30	1299
TOKYO	5	11716	246	10534
KANAGAWA	22	3444	70	4598
NIIGATA	43	5527	33	2739
TOYAMA	32	5916	68	3284
ISHIKAWA	2	2931	28	1908
FUKUI	5	2090	17	1460
YAMANASHI	6	1830	68	588
NAGANO	63	3562	52	3826
GIFU	51	2525	10	2139
SHIZUOKA	34	3371	99	3420
AICHI	66	7471	55	5462
MIE	5	4632	24	1690
SHIGA	5	5451	61	2952
KYOTO	3	6289	61	3391
OSAKA	1	5907	49	4694
HYOGO	8	4716	47	4953
NAHA	-	1363	8	503
WAKAYAMA	-	1830	38	594
TOTTORI	-	*872	16	*938
SHIMANE	-	5806	31	1057
OKAYAMA	1	1199	14	2093
HIROSHIMA	49	5095	63	3981
YAMAGUCHI	3	2913	12	1374
TOKUSHIMA	11	678	44	604
KAGAWA	6	754	32	2453
EHIME	19	1565	47	4268
KOCHI	3	414	15	349
FUKUOKA	10	14663	74	6774
SAGA	1	3650	15	1581
NAGASAKI	14	3940	36	1454
KUMAMOTO	18	4179	39	1158
OITA	3	2305	35	740
MIYAZAKI	13	1681	4	659
KAGOSHIMA	2	1491	1	871
<hr/>				
TOTAL	807	*163,923	2,160	*122,738
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	52.0	207.2	139.3	155.2
Previous	44.2		137.6	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 17 December 1949  
Continued

PREFECTURE	TUBERCULOSIS		PNEUMONIA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	598	34347	222	9882
AOMORI	247	7613	84	2302
IVATE	116	8677	89	2737
MIYAGI	135	10008	99	3387
AKITA	72	6281	87	2161
YAMAGATA	119	6188	69	2600
FUKUSHIMA	71	7390	69	3620
IBARA	55	5968	47	3892
TOCHIGI	56	4374	43	2183
GUMMA	134	6079	106	3845
SAITAMA	280	9843	216	4620
CHIBA	80	7933	43	1655
TOKYO	948	53933	255	8104
KANAGAWA	286	14234	183	3941
NIIGATA	199	11105	127	5094
TOYAMA	260	10251	278	4681
ISHIKAWA	79	6686	34	1838
FUKUI	45	4479	27	1284
YAMANASHI	31	2265	30	1253
NAGANO	213	11190	106	4303
GIFU	137	7503	48	2802
SHIZUOKA	87	8861	55	3306
AICHI	428	20174	81	4605
MI	120	7915	56	2590
SHIGA	72	3830	69	2061
KYOTO	220	14555	70	2431
OSAKA	382	22877	126	2827
HYOGO	203	16486	76	3802
NAHA	59	2646	14	678
WAKAYAMA	60	4143	17	1250
TOTTORI	81	3386	22	841
SHIMANE	114	6364	29	1661
OKAYAMA	170	10226	54	2554
HIROSHIMA	294	15242	83	2892
YAMAGUCHI	70	9035	17	1766
TOKUSHIMA	70	3223	48	1163
KAGAWA	55	5223	21	1408
EHIME	94	7132	69	3786
KOCHI	48	3048	16	921
FUKUOKA	324	19339	117	4994
SAGA	104	4473	41	1738
NAGASAKI	125	8811	65	1964
KUMAMOTO	102	6039	88	2582
OITA	44	4926	31	1029
MIYAZAKI	99	*6543	84	1849
KAGOSHIMA	41	6081	3	1505
<hr/>				
TOTAL	7,627	*456,885	3,614	132,387
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	491.8	577.6	233.0	167.4
Previous	578.9		209.0	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 17 December 1949  
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PREFECTURE	INFLUENZA		POLIO MYELITIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	3	81	1	501
AOMORI	-	*32	2	187
IVATE	-	-	-	70
MIYAGI	-	*34	-	163
AKITA	-	-	-	71
YAMAGATA	-	1	-	102
FUKUSHIMA	-	9	-	41
IBAFUKI	-	4	-	35
TOCHIGI	-	6	-	14
GUMMA	2	74	3	47
SAITAMA	4	63	-	59
CHIBA	-	4	-	20
TOKYO	2	93	1	281
KANAGAWA	-	15	2	100
NIIGATA	-	182	-	41
TOYAMA	1	39	-	37
ISHIKAWA	-	54	-	66
FUKUI	-	100	-	55
YAMANASHI	-	14	-	6
NAGANO	-	82	-	95
GIFU	-	36	1	35
SHIZUOKA	-	41	3	79
AICHI	1	62	1	115
MIIE	1	72	-	42
SHIGA	-	35	-	7
KYOTO	-	21	-	41
OSAKA	2	217	-	41
HYOGO	6	95	2	95
NAHA	2	13	2	12
WAKAYAMA	-	11	-	11
TOTTORI	-	-	2	11
SHIMANE	1	15	-	14
OKAYAMA	42	61	-	61
HIOOSHIMA	5	101	-	13
YAMAGUCHI	12	31	-	18
TOKUSHIMA	-	44	2	34
KAGAWA	37	107	-	20
EHIME	2	53	2	58
KOCHI	1	4	-	12
FUKUOKA	3	40	-	109
SAGA	-	17	-	40
NAGASAKI	-	53	-	31
KUMAMOTO	-	30	-	*27
OITA	2	38	1	78
MIYAZAKI	1	52	8	62
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	17
TOTAL	130	*2,186	33	*3,074
RATE				
Current	8.4	2.8	2.1	3.9
Previous	4.6		3.2	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 17 December 1949  
Continued

PREFECTURE	TETANUS		PUERPERAL INFECTION	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	40	1	106
AOMORI	2	22	1	29
IVATE	-	21	-	14
MIYAGI	3	29	2	16
AKITA	1	19	1	25
YAMAGATA	-	18	1	21
FUKUSHIMA	1	37	1	20
IBAFUKI	1	151	1	21
TOCHIGI	-	40	-	13
GUMMA	3	71	-	20
SAITAMA	-	67	1	45
CHIBA	6	106	-	8
TOKYO	1	114	-	19
KANAGAWA	1	58	3	17
NIIGATA	-	39	-	24
TOYAMA	-	13	1	41
ISHIKAWA	-	37	-	13
FUKUI	-	14	-	19
YAMANASHI	-	20	-	10
NAGANO	-	73	2	41
GIFU	-	37	2	14
SHIZUOKA	1	73	-	20
AICHI	-	73	-	22
NAI	-	43	-	8
SHIGA	-	10	-	17
KYOTO	-	37	1	24
OSAKA	-	42	-	6
HYOGO	1	43	-	39
NARA	-	15	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	22	-	11
TOTTORI	-	9	-	4
SHIMANE	1	22	1	26
OKAYAMA	-	50	-	19
HIROSHIMA	4	43	-	31
YAMAGUCHI	1	36	-	3
TOKUSHIMA	-	22	-	17
KAGAWA	1	44	-	8
EHIME	-	71	-	26
KOCHI	2	34	-	5
FUKUOKA	2	86	-	20
SAGA	-	38	-	6
NAGASAKI	1	49	-	10
KUMAMOTO	2	*58	-	17
OITA	-	38	-	10
MIYAZAKI	1	58	2	31
KAGOSHIMA	1	95	1	23
<hr/>				
TOTAL	37	*2137	22	939
<hr/>				
FATE				
Current	2.4	2.7	1.4	1.2
Previous	2.6		1.4	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 17 December 1949.  
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PREFECTURE	RABIES		ANTHRAX	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
IBATAKI	-	3	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	1	-	-
GUMMA	-	4	-	-
SAITAMA	1	12	-	-
CHIBA	-	23	-	-
TOKYO	-	18	-	1
KANAGAWA	-	8	-	2
NIIGATA	-	1	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	4
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	1
FUKUI	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-
NAI	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	1
HYOGO	-	-	-	1
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	1	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	1
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	71	-	11
RATE				
Current	0.1	0.1	-	0.0
Previous	-	-	0.1	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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PREFECTURE	LEPROSY		TRACHOMA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	1	10	133	10938
AOMORI	-	18	151	8906
IWATE	-	16	95	3869
MIYAGI	-	8	46	6115
AKITA	2	16	37	4512
YAMAGATA	-	5	42	2431
FUKUSHIMA	-	4	23	3218
IBARAKI	-	8	20	4254
TOCHIGI	-	10	17	2205
GUMMA	3	148	35	10463
SAITAMA	-	11	172	5758
CHIBA	-	2	14	2643
TOKYO	-	51	85	6825
KANAGAWA	-	18	43	3740
NIIGATA	-	7	40	2287
TOYAMA	-	1	38	2732
ISHIKAWA	-	6	10	905
FUKUI	-	6	3	1227
YAMANASHI	-	3	32	994
NAGANO	-	16	18	1902
GIFU	-	8	33	2423
SHIZUOKA	-	21	86	4532
AICHI	-	26	269	12707
MIIE	-	16	12	*1838
SHIGA	-	12	82	838
KYOTO	-	45	27	2129
OSAKA	-	7	209	8544
HYOGO	1	26	116	5969
NARA	1	4	10	811
WAKAYAMA	-	7	43	2803
TOTTORI	-	8	7	*1000
SHIMANE	-	5	5	983
OKAYAMA	-	14	41	3636
HIROSHIMA	-	3	80	5580
YAMAGUCHI	-	11	4	1007
TOKUSHIMA	-	10	30	3118
KAGAWA	-	5	12	3448
EHIME	-	16	16	2269
KOCHI	-	7	13	1423
FUKUOKA	-	46	105	7951
SAGA	-	6	7	697
NAGASAKI	-	27	38	2348
KUMAMOTO	-	31	20	2642
OITA	-	15	3	1567
MIYAZAKI	-	9	14	3897
KAGOSHIMA	-	12	2	2460
TOTAL	8	761	2,338	*172,544
RATE				
Current	0.5	1.0	150.7	218.1
Previous	1.4		116.3	

See footnotes at end of table.

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PREFECTURE	INFECTIOUS DIARRHEA		DENGUE FEVER	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	5	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
IBAFUKI	-	22	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	16	-	-
GUMMA	-	10	-	-
SAITAMA	-	10	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	-	6	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	17	-	-
TOYAMA	-	8	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	1	-	-
FUKUI	-	17	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	21	-	-
GIFU	-	151	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	5	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	1
HYOGO	7	19	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	5	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	55	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	1	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	210	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	154	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	13	-	-
FUKUOKA	1	12	-	2
SAGA	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	3	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	1	-	2
OITA	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	5	6	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	13	768	-	5
RATE				
Current	0.8	1.0	-	0.0
Previous	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES,  
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948 AND 1949

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative		
	17 Dec 1949	18 Dec 1948	20 Dec 1947	1949	for First 51 Weeks 1948	1947
Case Rates						
Diphtheria	415	430	467	14244	15803	27888
Dysentery	73	41	48	23864	14587	39210
Typhoid Fever	94	152	159	6324	9273	17651
Paratyphoid Fever	24	52	50	2176	2838	4670
Smallpox	1	1	1	124	29	391
Typhus Fever	2	10	6	107	164	1072
Malaria	17	24	53	3707	4913	11736
Japanese "B"	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis	-	-	-	1310	7208	271
Scarlet Fever	125	104	36	4426	2844	2591
Epidemic Meningitis	13	24	17	1450	2009	3343
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	807	1073	675	163923	53539	NA
Whooping Cough	2160	964	775	122738	51614	NA
Tuberculosis	7627	6588	4289	456885	372012	NA
Pneumonia	3614	2028	2554	132387	108332	NA
Influenza	130	20	41	2186	2789	NA
Poliomyelitis	33	33	NA	3074	966	NA
Yellow Fever	-	-	NA	-	-	NA
Tetanus	37	32	NA	2137	1913	NA
Puerperal Infection	22	16	NA	939	956	NA
Rabies	1	1	NA	71	43	NA
Anthrax	-	-	NA	11	4	NA
Glanders	-	-	NA	-	3	NA
Leprosy	8	15	NA	761	698	NA
Trachoma	2338	3900	NA	172544	148363	NA
Infectious Diarrhea	13	1	NA	768	NA	NA
Dengue Fever	-	-	NA	5	6	NA
Death Rates						
Diphtheria	38	60	63	1322	1446	2331
Dysentery	32	16	36	6890	4023	7404
Typhoid Fever	15	16	12	797	1099	2209
Paratyphoid Fever	1	2	1	109	146	264
Smallpox	1	-	-	13	1	38
Typhus Fever	7	-	-	6	30	84
Malaria	2	1	-	67	41	24
Japanese "B"	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis	-	1	-	465	2940	133
Scarlet Fever	-	2	2	62	41	61
Epidemic Meningitis	6	5	5	430	503	1099
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948 AND 1949

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Rate for First 51 Weeks		
	17-Dec 1949	18-Dec 1948	20-Dec 1947	1949	1948	1947
<b>Case Rates</b>						
Diphtheria	26.8	28.0	31.2	18.0	20.2	36.6
Dysentery	4.7	2.7	3.2	30.2	18.6	51.4
Typhoid Fever	6.1	9.9	10.6	8.0	11.9	23.1
Paratyphoid Fever	1.5	3.4	3.3	2.8	3.6	6.1
Smallpox	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.5
Typhus Fever	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.6	1.4
Malaria	1.1	1.6	3.5	4.7	6.3	15.4
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	-	-	1.7	9.2	0.4
Scarlet Fever	8.1	6.8	2.4	5.6	3.6	3.4
Epidemic Meningitis	0.8	1.6	1.1	1.8	2.6	4.4
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	52.0	70.0	45.1	207.2	68.4	NA
Whooping Cough	139.3	62.8	51.8	155.2	66.0	NA
Tuberculosis	491.8	429.5	286.7	577.6	475.5	NA
Pneumonia	233.0	132.2	170.7	167.4	138.5	NA
Influenza	8.4	1.3	2.7	2.8	3.6	NA
Poliomyelitis	2.1	2.2	NA	3.9	1.2	NA
Yellow Fever	-	-	NA	-	-	NA
Tetanus	2.4	2.1	NA	2.7	2.4	NA
Puerperal Infection	1.4	1.0	NA	1.2	1.2	NA
Rabies	0.1	0.1	NA	0.1	0.1	NA
Anthrax	-	-	NA	0.0	0.0	NA
Glanders	-	-	NA	-	0.0	NA
Leprosy	0.5	1.0	NA	1.0	0.9	NA
Trachoma	150.7	254.3	NA	218.1	189.7	NA
Infectious Diarrhea	0.8	0.1	NA	1.0	NA	NA
Dengue Fever	-	-	NA	0.0	0.0	NA
<b>Death Rates</b>						
Diphtheria	2.5	3.9	4.2	1.7	1.8	3.1
Dysentery	2.1	1.0	2.4	8.7	5.1	9.7
Typhoid Fever	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.4	2.9
Paratyphoid Fever	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
Smallpox	0.1	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0
Typhus fever	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.1
Malaria	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.0
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	0.1	-	0.6	3.8	0.2
Scarlet Fever	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Epidemic Meningitis	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.4
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

SUMMARY REPORT OF  
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN  
Week Ended 17 December 1949

PREFECTURE	SYPHILIS		GONORRHEA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	153	7596	185	8401
AOMORI	54	2022	45	1844
IWATE	35	1745	23	902
MIYAGI	138	2565	114	2033
AKITA	29	1775	20	1123
YAMAGATA	37	2337	19	1248
FUKUSHIMA	31	3085	48	2398
IBARAKI	37	2278	31	1567
TOCHIGI	30	2893	22	2298
GUMMA	51	2688	25	2039
SAITAMA	117	2614	82	1811
CHIBA	42	3202	36	2149
TOKYO	198	12643	344	16040
KANAGAWA	194	10959	340	17069
NIIGATA	35	2686	13	1409
TOYAMA	43	2202	47	2365
ISHIKAWA	28	2023	30	2225
FUKUI	19	1343	15	1236
YAMANASHI	28	1105	16	991
NAGANO	40	2543	39	2434
GIFU	31	1756	46	3482
SHIZUOKA	62	3690	71	3450
AICHI	102	7977	120	8415
MIE	43	2585	31	1841
SHIGA	31	1557	21	1341
KYOTO	88	6835	98	5219
OSAKA	212	14507	144	9770
HYOGO	218	11293	170	8687
NARA	16	1971	30	2089
WAKAYAMA	22	3150	39	3391
TOTTORI	19	1584	24	1476
SHIMANE	10	925	15	737
OKAYAMA	64	3810	68	3482
HIROSHIMA	89	6015	143	7715
YAMAGUCHI	54	4195	142	5970
TOKUSHIMA	26	1407	15	821
KAGAWA	7	2240	3	1152
EHIME	40	2275	17	1688
KOCHI	4	1458	5	1616
FUKUOKA	236	14758	398	16410
SAGA	51	2633	38	2384
NAGASAKI	176	6861	65	4791
KUMAMOTO	100	3304	46	2344
OITA	57	2516	38	2634
MIYAZAKI	39	1707	47	1542
KAGOSHIMA	33	2168	44	2392
TOTAL	3,169	183,481	3,372	176,421
RATE				
Current	204.3	232.0	217.4	223.0
Cumulative	204.3		227.0	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 17 December 1949  
Continued

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	17	717		33
AOMORI	-	142		2
IVATE	-	70		4
MIYAGI	9	164		-
AKITA	3	92		3
YAMAGATA	1	50		2
FUKUSHIMA	6	246		2
IBARAKI	3	272		4
TOCHIGI	-	196		2
GUMMA	8	245		7
SAITAMA	3	140		4
CHIBA	1	295		7
TOKYO	30	1824	1	49
KANAGAWA	30	2030	1	47
NIIGATA	3	87		5
TOYAMA	6	172		4
ISHIKAWA	6	187		11
FUKUI	1	180		3
YAMANASHI	8	160		3
NAGANO	-	144		-
GIFU	4	351		7
SHIZUOKA	7	263		7
AICHI	8	1253		5
MIE	4	308		10
SHIGA	3	313		3
KYOTO	16	1415	2	68
OSAKA	35	1995	1	92
HYOGO	36	1402	4	55
NARA	3	439		14
WAKAYAMA	1	538		14
TOTTORI	-	175		4
SHIMANE	-	50		1
OKAYAMA	12	686		8
HIROSHIMA	15	984		38
YAMAGUCHI	4	385	1	19
TOKUSHIMA	2	90		3
KAGAWA	-	113		3
EHIME	1	191		3
KOCHI	1	124		3
FUKUOKA	22	1837		32
SAGA	1	135		4
NAGASAKI	4	532	2	18
KUMAMOTO	5	98		2
OITA	2	172		5
MIYAZAKI	1	64		5
KAGOSHIMA	4	195		9
TOTAL	326	21,521	12	624
RATE				
Current	21.0	27.2	0.8	0.8
Previous	23.3		0.6	

See footnotes at end of table.

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NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE RATES OF  
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR  
COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948 AND 1949

DISEASES	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for		
	17 Dec 1949	18 Dec 1948	20 Dec 1947	First 51 Weeks		
				1949	1948	1947
<u>NUMBER</u>						
Syphilis	3169	3608	2588	183481	210853	144440
Gonorrhea	3372	3276	3508	176421	214831	207700
CHANCROID	326	522	714	21521	35882	39780
Lymphogranuloma						
Venereum	12	12	NA	624	689	NA
<u>RATE</u>						
Syphilis	204.3	235.2	173.0	232.0	269.5	189.3
Gonorrhea	217.4	213.6	234.5	223.0	274.6	272.3
Chancroid	21.0	34.0	47.7	27.2	45.9	52.1
Lymphogranuloma						
Venereum	0.8	0.8	NA	0.8	0.9	NA

FOOTNOTES

1. There were no cases or deaths reported for cholera or plague and also no cases of yellow fever or glanders.
2. Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1949 and are computed on an annual basis.
3. A dash ( - ) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.
4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.
5. "NA" indicates that data are not available.
6. "NR" indicates that no report was received.
7. \* Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.

1. The number of cases of disease in 1971 was 1,000.
2. The number of cases of disease in 1972 was 1,200.
3. The number of cases of disease in 1973 was 1,500.
4. The number of cases of disease in 1974 was 1,800.
5. The number of cases of disease in 1975 was 2,000.
6. The number of cases of disease in 1976 was 2,200.
7. The number of cases of disease in 1977 was 2,500.
8. The number of cases of disease in 1978 was 2,800.
9. The number of cases of disease in 1979 was 3,000.
10. The number of cases of disease in 1980 was 3,200.

DISEASES						
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
ALL DISEASES	1,000	1,200	1,500	1,800	2,000	2,200
CHOLERA	500	600	700	800	900	1,000
DYSENTERY	300	350	400	450	500	550
DIARRHOEA	200	250	300	350	400	450
OTHER	100	150	200	250	300	350
DEATHS						
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
ALL DEATHS	500	600	700	800	900	1,000
CHOLERA	250	300	350	400	450	500
DYSENTERY	150	180	200	220	250	280
DIARRHOEA	100	120	150	180	200	220
OTHER	50	60	80	100	120	150

COMPARATIVE TABLES OF DISEASES IN 1971 AND 1976  
 NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF

more